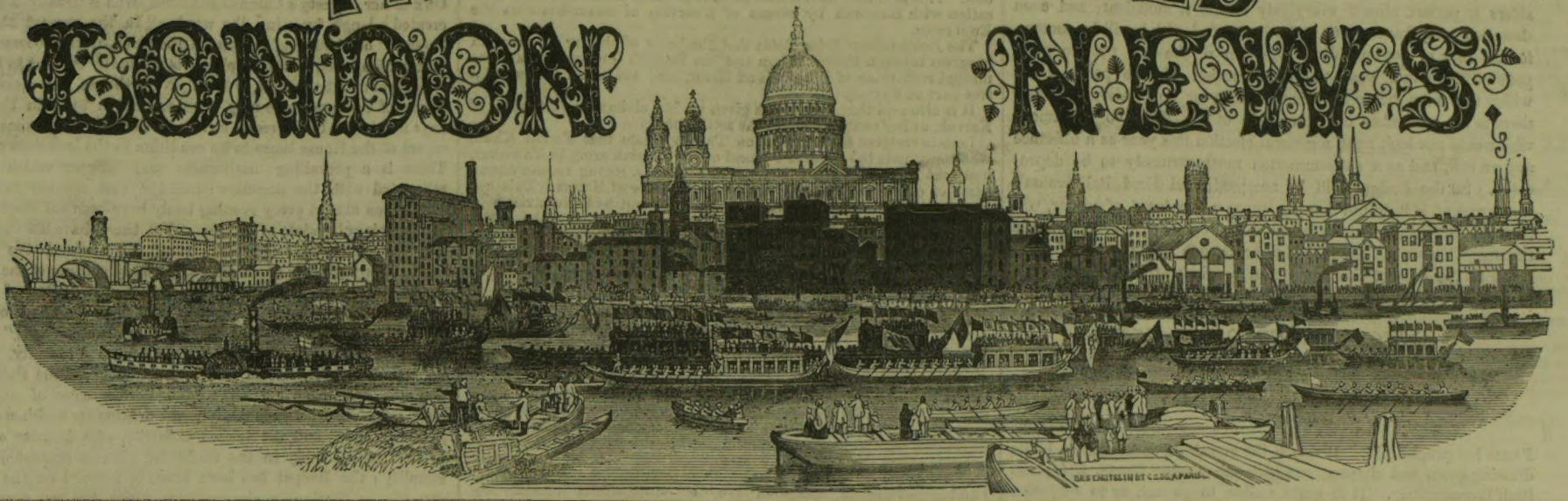


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE BUDGET.

If the Budget be looked upon as a mere party triumph, there are few persons who will not admit that the triumph is a great one. Never within living memory was a Parliamentary Opposition more bravely met, or more completely foiled. Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and their friends stood upon the ramparts of what they considered to be an impregnable fortress, and waved aloft two banners—one bearing the magic word "Retrenchment!" in the possibility of which they did not believe; and the other bearing the equally potent syllables, "Down with the War Ninepence!" But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like a very Paladin in his heroism, stormed the fortress, took it by a *coup de main*, and seizing the twin banners from the hands of his opponents adopted them as the insignia of his own party and the emblems of his victory. The retrenchment—deemed to be impossible—he proved to be not only possible, but easy; and showed, to the discomfiture of the too confident Opposition, that the "war ninepence" might come down, without bringing down Lord Palmerston along with it.

Considered on its own merits, and without reference to the strategy of the Parliamentary arena, the public will accept the Budget with a cordial approval, nearly approaching to unanimity. As a timely concession to the general wish of the people—as a wise adaptation of means to an end—and as a statesmanlike mode of dealing with the national resources, present and prospective—it demands and will receive the support of Parliament; and will, doubtless, be accepted as a settlement of the Property and Income Tax until the time fixed by itself for the reconsideration of that question. Fortunately for the country, it is not often that a Government has it in its power to make such a relinquishment of taxation as between nine and ten millions sterling, and such a sweeping reduction in its expenditure as thirteen millions; for European wars and their burdens do not afflict every generation. Though in some of its details the Budget just proposed may not satisfy all the necessities of party strife—though it may by its omissions, as well as its commissions, not be exactly suited to all the interests of trade and manufacture—it has one great merit which will make amends for all minor deficiencies. The magnitude of the relief which it will afford to industry will be sufficient to overbear all opposition that may be raised against it by those who see the part, and not the whole, and who would rather that all the world should go unshod than that they should be condemned to wear a shoe somewhat tighter than is consistent with their perfect ease and comfort.

When a budget, good, bad, or indifferent, is proposed, there are always many powerful interests which clamour for the remission of taxes, and which think themselves aggrieved if the relief be not afforded. Taxation, whether direct or indirect, is so great an evil that wherever it falls it is unwelcome. But, as money must be had, the Englishman, as his wont, resigns himself to necessity, with as good a grace as his pocket, his temper, or his digestion will allow. He grumbles, but he pays. Thus he will grumble, as of old, in his own person or in that of his representatives, at the duty on Fire Insurances which Sir Cornwall Lewis has not proposed to repeal; but he will pay it. He will grumble at the non-reduction of the Tea and Sugar Duties, but he will remember the liabilities created by the war, and he will consume tea and sugar as before, and pay the prices demanded. He will perhaps vent a growl at the Excise-duty upon paper, but he will buy as many books as usual, subscribe to as many newspapers, and use as much paper in packing his wares as ever he did; nay, more, if trade increases. The State will derive its usual million from the paper-mills, and no one will be appreciably the worse. If any one remain malcontent he will have the satisfaction of knowing that the Budget is not like Magna Charta, or the Bill of Rights—a thing, that once agreed upon, is to be considered as settled in perpetuity—but that in the following year he may agitate as much as he will against any impost that may happen to press with undue severity upon him; and that a good, sound, wholesome agitation is in this country invariably crowned with success. If not this year, the next; if not the next, the year after. The triumphant and speedy success which attended the agitation for the repeal of the "war ninepence" will show him what force or what persuasion to bring to bear upon the members of the present or a future Parliament; and Fire Insurance-duties, the Paper-duties, and even the sevenpenny Income-tax itself, impregnable as they seem, will yield at the right moment if John Bull will but lay formal siege to them, and determine to win.

The great, if not the only, questions to be decided this year are whether the reduction of the expenditure upon the Army and Navy and the general expenses of the State have gone far enough. If this be decided in the affirmative the Government cannot well

be called upon to make any greater sacrifice of revenue. If, on the contrary, it be decided that retrenchment can be carried to a greater extent without impairing efficiency, injuring the public credit, or forestalling unduly the resources of future years it may become a question whether the continued payment of a sevenpenny rate upon Property and Income is not unnecessary, and whether it would not be better to reduce it to the fivepence at which it would have stood according to the terms of Mr. Gladstone's

Budget of 1853, if no war had broken out in the interval to disarrange all previous calculations, and entail very onerous burdens upon all classes and interests in the commonwealth. It remains for Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and their friends, to show both the practicability and the desirability of such reduction and such relief. The public, if they succeed, will be grateful to them, without inquiring too critically into their motives. But of such a result we confess we see no chance. The Budget of Sir G. C. Lewis has



CHINESE MANDARIN AND SOLDIERS.—(SEE PAGE 170.)





come upon the country with a pleasant surprise. If no one considers it perfect, almost everybody deems it sufficient; and even those who may have reason to be dissatisfied with it will be content, for the sake of the immediate abolition of the war tax, to postpone till another year the consideration of the peace taxes which they may feel to be either unwise or oppressive. Besides, there is not a member on either side of the House of Commons who would not look upon a general election this year as a nuisance and an evil, and as a consummation most earnestly to be deprecated. So the Budget will be accepted; and Lord Palmerston's Government, if it do not thereby secure a new lease of power, will have to be assailed upon some more vulnerable side than its finance. We do not assert that there is such a side;—but if there be, it is the duty of the Opposition to discover it and make the most of it.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS has caught cold. It spends the mornings, consequently, in its dressing-gown and slippers, swallows much nasty tisane, and pities itself immoderately. It is quite unable to go out, or to support a breath of air, is altogether incapacitated from any useful or active employment, and *s'ennuie à périr* from the suffering and the confinement. The evening, however, brings quite a new state of things, and we become admiring witnesses of the noble and self-sacrificing devotion of which the Parisienne especially (the women are great on these occasions, to the utmost limits of feminine disinterestedness) is capable towards friendship and society—*le monde*—that sovereign which, Jove-like, is at once divinity, tyrant, and *roué*. The Parisienne has promised Madame A —, with whom she was brought up *au convent*, to appear in her box at the Opera. She has sworn to Madame B —, who is the friend of her childhood, to be present at her ball. She is engaged to the reception at the Tuileries, and the Empress would persuade the Emperor to turn her husband out of his place if she did not appear. And, besides all this, *le monde* expects her to do homage; *le monde* is waiting impatiently to see her new gown with the thirty-six breadths, fifty founces, and eighty yards of lace and ribbon. *Le monde* does not care about colds: it ignores influenzas, it demands that the Parisienne shall show herself in the place it has assigned her. Filled, therefore, with a sense of her duties and responsibilities, the Parisienne exchanges her dressing-gown for the above-mentioned new robe, which is *très décolletée*; she has no notion, the Parisienne, of doing things by halves; cobweb stockings and gossamer shoes take the place of wadded slippers, and bravely forth she goes into the frost, into the snow, into the fog, into the dreary night, to immolate herself on the altar of friendship and *le monde*. She danced the other night at the *bal intime* of the Empress till morning, among some five hundred other guests, many of them victims like herself. The Empress wore on this occasion a white tulle dress, ornamented with green foliage, and clasps of diamonds, and a green wreath, with a lace veil attached to the back hair, and falling to the waist, according to a fashion becoming highly popular. The dress of the Maréchale Serrano, gown and veil of white tulle, with gold stars, that of the beautiful Countess Castiglione, white, with crimson velvet knots and leaves; and some others, were particularly admired. The Parisienne, ever true to her duty, also appeared at the ball of the Prince Jerome Napoleon, at that of the Maréchal Magnan, at the *bal costumé* of the Countess Walewska (where the Russians wouldn't hear of a Polish quadrille, and the Poles set their faces against a Russian one), at the small ball of the Hôtel de Ville, and at all the Ministerial, Ambassadorial, and other official fêtes, to say nothing of such private ones as are here and there being given in the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Chaussée d'Antin. She has even gone so far in her devotion to the good cause as to make one or two furtive and masked appearances at the *bal de l'Opéra*, where her presence was unknown, and her absence would have remained equally concealed. This is doing things conscientiously!

It is said that the papers which were represented as having been confided by the Princess de Lieven to M. Guizot are still in the possession of her family, who do not seem disposed to resign them, alleging that, whatever may have been the private agreement entered into between him and the Princess on this subject, she has left no precise or positive directions which would give him a virtual right to claim them. The report that the Russian Embassy interfered in the matter is contradicted. Among the legacies left by Madame de Lieven is an annual one of 8000 francs to M. Guizot, with the express condition that it is to be employed in the purchase and keeping of a carriage; the poverty of the late Minister of Louis Philippe denying him this almost necessity even during the worst weather—a circumstance which used to be a subject of great regret to the Princess, who, as much as possible, kept her own at his service.

The Prince Imperial has again been ill, but not seriously, and is now convalescent. An alarm was last week created by a report that an attempt had been made on the life of the Empress. The story, however, soon resolved itself into the simple fact that she had been suddenly accosted, with some vehemence of words and gesture, by a man who, on his being arrested, proved to be insane, as she was passing through the public portion of the Tuileries gardens to reach the private inclosure.

Great preparations are being made at Toulon for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine, who is expected there the second fortnight in April. A maritime fête is to be given; and it is ordered that the new vessels now in progress, the *Fontenoy* and the *Foudre*, shall be advanced as much as possible, so as to be launched in the presence of the Imperial visitor.

The Emperor has presented the great bell of Sebastopol to Notre Dame, but, the fastenings by which it is hung having been purposely broken off by the Russians, it is now undergoing the repairs required for its suspension. A part of the metal of the cannons taken at Sebastopol is to be devoted to the creation of a colossal statue of the Virgin, on a rock named the Mont-Corneille, overlooking Puy. The figure is to be sixteen feet in height.

### THE WAR IN PERSIA.

The accounts from the Persian Gulf to the 25th of December announce that the steam-frigates *Chusan*, *Singapore*, and *Pottinger*, belonging to the East India Company, had quitted the Bay of Bushire to anchor in the port of Karrah. The Admiral had commissioned the commanders of the *Euphrate* and the *Tigris* to make a survey of the island and port of Karrah. Two transports from Bombay had brought the materials necessary for the construction of docks and storehouses. The port of Karrah is described as one of the finest in the world: 800 merchant vessels may be safely anchored there. The British Admiral dispatched on the 21st December the *Goulanar* and *Elphinstone* to the Island of Ormuz, situated at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. A vast

maritime position is about to be established there, and a *dépôt* of coal. It is said that he likewise intends to place himself in communication with Bussorah by means of a service of steam-boats on the Euphrates.

The *Indépendance Belge* states that the bases of the arrangement in progress between Ferouk Khan and the English Government are the mutual restitution of Bushire and Herat, and the establishment of a free port at Karrah.

It is also said that France has given up her claims on the Island of Karrah, as her contribution to the settlement.

Letters received from Persia on Tuesday state that Fezli Khan, who commands the advanced guard of the Persian army in Farsistan, had sent forward on the 25th of December a strong reconnoitring party of cavalry as far as fifty miles in advance of Shiraz. This demonstration, though so far from the British camp, had given rise to a report of an approaching attack on the English lines by the entire Persian army; but this is impossible, for the Persians, who have been joined by the Turcomans, have none but irregular cavalry in the province of Fars, with which it would be impossible to make an impression on the well-fortified position of the English army at Bushire.

### AUSTRIAN REFORMS IN ITALY.

A few months ago it was announced that the Archduke Ferdinand Max would take the oaths as Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom on or about the 12th inst.; but it now appears that his Imperial Highness has expressed his disinclination to accept so important an office without previously ascertaining the exact extent of the powers with which the Emperor proposes to invest him. The Archduke is aware that the rigid system of centralisation which has been introduced by the Minister of the Interior is one of the principal causes of the discontent of the Italian subjects of his Imperial brother. At present the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom are in an excellent humour, because they can apply directly to their Sovereign for the redress of their grievances; but it is feared that they would relapse into their former sullen disaffection if they were again made so entirely dependent on the Central Government. The youthful Archduke is said to have expressed his conviction that he would not be able to discharge the important duties of Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom to the satisfaction either of his Majesty or of his subjects unless some important changes were made in the system of government. During the last few years the Minister of the Interior has been intent on centralisation, in order to render more complete the unity of the empire, but many experienced statesmen are of opinion that he has overshot the mark, and will, sooner or later, be obliged to leave very many matters of minor importance to the management of the provincial authorities. Persons who are generally well informed on such matters affirm that the representations of the Archduke have been received favourably, and that he is likely to receive from the Emperor much more extensive powers than were held by the Archduke Reigier, who was Viceroy up to 1848. The following are said to be the principal features of the proposed plan of administration:—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Max to be the *alter ego* of his Majesty, and as such to receive his instructions directly from him. One of the Aulic Councillors of the Home Department, who is to have the management of matters connected with the organisation of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, to be attached to the Governor-General. Judicial matters to be under the more immediate direction of the Supreme Court of Justice for Lombardy and Venice, which, as a matter of course, is responsible to the Minister of Justice for its actions. The Governor-General will have to do all in his power to maintain the unity of the empire, but he will be at liberty to take into consideration any wishes of the people that are not antagonistic to it. His Imperial Highness may, should he deem it advisable, give employment to persons who, though disloyal during the revolution, have since behaved well.

The advocates of violent measures assert that the Emperor has seriously compromised his dignity by his "excessive condescension;" but persons who have had an opportunity of seeing how the Emperor treats his Italian subjects state that he displays extreme tact, inasmuch as he is friendly with all and familiar with no one. Shoals of petitions, which have been presented to the Emperor during his sojourn in Italy, have been forwarded to Vienna for examination, and almost all of them bear the signature of the Emperor, which in Austria is equivalent to an order to the Minister to whose department the matter treated of belongs to grant (if possible) the request of the petitioner.

### RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA.

The ratifications of the treaty signed between Russia and Persia on the 5th of January last were exchanged at Teheran on the 18th of the same month. This treaty cedes to Russia a tract of land on the frontiers of Turkey. This tract is situated between Bayazid and Nakhshivan. This new possession will give Russia a complete command of the strategic road from Trebizond on the Black Sea to the Persian frontier by Erzeroum. The importance of the new territory may be estimated by the persevering efforts which Russia has made to obtain possession of it ever since her war with Persia, which was brought to a close in 1828. It comprises a great part of the Persian province of Azerbeitschan, and will be useful to Russia, by consolidating her dominions in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea, as well as giving her the command of one of the principal avenues of Asiatic commerce. It is asserted that orders were immediately sent from St. Petersburg to construct a line of fortresses on the territory lately ceded.

A letter from the Black Sea of February 3 states that Major-General Sokoleff, of the Russian army in Asia, had left for Erzeroum on a military mission confided to him by Prince Bariatinsky, the Commander-in-Chief. The object of this mission is said to be to settle the boundary of the fortresses which Russia is about to build in the territory ceded to her by Persia.

### THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Pera* arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the heavy portion of the Indian mail. She left Alexandria on the 7th of January, Malta 11, and Gibraltar 15. She brings no specie. On the 16th she passed the *Ralph Thompson*, water-logged and abandoned. The *Pera* has made the shortest voyage on record.

### WEST INDIA MAILS.

The *Magdalena* steamer arrived at Southampton on Thursday with the West India mails. She left St. Thomas's on the 1st Feb., and has on board 880,104 dollars, and diamonds to the value of £4000. The sugar plantations at Jamaica were improving.

On the 20th December a slight earthquake was experienced at Mexico. A fearful storm occurred the same day at Vera Cruz: seven vessels were lost, and eighty persons perished. The Costa-Ricans had taken possession of Virginia Bay and all the river steamers. California was quiet. A strong earthquake was felt at Lima on the 27th of December.

AMERICAN COPYRIGHTS.—Letters from Washington report that the international copyright treaty has been abandoned, and that a movement is on foot by American authors and publishers for the passage of a bill by Congress that will secure to authors in England a copyright for their productions (periodicals excepted) in the United States, provided that the works thus copyrighted shall be published in this country within four weeks of their appearance in England. American authors desire the enactment of a similar law on the part of England. The proposed law will, of course, meet the approval of English authors, but not that of publishers, who will most certainly oppose it.

THE PEERS OF THE REALM.—A roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the fifth Session of the sixteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been printed. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales heads the list, and Lord Talbot de Malahide ends it. The total number of Peers amounts to 459. According to the usage of Parliament, when the House names a Select Committee, the Lords selected are named in the order of their rank; but when a whole House is called within the House, or for the purpose of proceeding to Westminster Hall, the call begins invariably with the junior Baron. The Archbishop of Canterbury ranks immediately after the Duke of Cambridge, and then follow the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Dublin, the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Earl Marshal of England. The Bishops rank between the Viscounts and the Barons.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Postmasters are now prohibited from aiding any attempt to conceal from those to whom letters are addressed the knowledge of the place where they originate—which knowledge is, under ordinary circumstances, obtainable from the postmark. Accordingly a number of valentines which had been sent this year to country postmasters at a distance from the place where they were written, with a request that they might be posted at those remote offices, have been sent to the dead-letter office, and thence to the parties for whom they were destined, accompanied with a statement showing where the valentines were written, and the means that had been taken to elude detection.

### SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ONE of her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, who is usually a grave man, created a laugh by using the words, "In the present state of the Session," on the 9th of February; the point of the jocoseness of the observation being that that phrase is ordinarily current in Parliament only from about the 15th of July. Nevertheless, any members of the House of Commons who may have arrived in town in the last few days must have been greatly struck by the apt resemblance which the aspect of the House bears to its condition in the last days of summer. There is a prevailing listlessness and languor which is usually associated with the dog-days; and the curt manner in which the sittings on almost every evening lately have been cut short evidences a very singular state of things. Yet there have not been wanting subjects which in other years would have roused the somewhat dormant sympathies of members. To say nothing of the renewal of the celebrated intellectual duel between the two leaders of the House on the "Secret Treaty" question, and their dispute about "instigation" and "advice," and "signed" or "not signed;" the jocose apology of the peccant "civil" Lord of the Admiralty, which was no apology at all, but an admirable mimicry of the Palmerstonian manner of getting out of a difficulty—a copy of his master, made with an exactitude of style and demeanour which was palpable to every one; and the solemn expulsion of a member of the first deliberative assembly in the world for offences against honour and morality; the Budget has been brought forward on the thirteenth day of the Session—a circumstance which has not occurred since Sir Robert Peel (the other Sir Robert, be it remembered) introduced his great financial policy! And yet the House of Commons adjourns at early hours. The Government declares that, "in the present state of the Session," they cannot promise to introduce any more measures; and private members withdraw their motions; or, like Captain Scobell on the Administration of the Navy, bring them on shortly and feebly, and suffer them to be disposed of with but a shred of discussion, probably because they cannot help themselves.

The solution of this unusual state of things is, perhaps, to be found in two facts. Firstly, the present Parliament is getting old, for a Parliament. In August next it will have attained the mature age of five years, and certainly the symptoms of enervation it exhibits might furnish excellent arguments for the advocates of triennial elections. Again, the course taken by the Government in their adroit attempts to check-mate the game of their opponents;—that triangular "tactique" which is opposed to them from the front Opposition Bench, the second bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and the fourth seat behind the Treasury Bench, and which receives its inspirations from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell respectively—has been so far successful as to have rendered it necessary for time to be gained for a reorganisation of purpose and of plan. The lull which has consequently taken place does not, however, seem ungrateful to members generally. They wander about the House in admired disorder—anybody sitting anywhere—and the rigid discipline of party which is generally observed, so far as regards the appropriation of seats, is for the while disregarded. It is particularly to be noticed that Lord Stanley does not habitually, if at all, assume a place on the first seat of the Opposition. He is much more frequently in the gallery; and, when in the body of the House, he often sits on the second bench, below the gangway, exactly opposite that invariably occupied by Sir James Graham on the Ministerial side. All sorts of intruders get alongside of Mr. Disraeli, who preserves his persistent attendance in the House, but who is not so regularly supported as was his wont by Mr. Walpole.

Sometimes Mr. Gladstone creeps on to the lowest seat on the Treasury Bench, and seems as if he were trying its capabilities by anticipation; or perhaps he is desirous of once more getting near Mr. James Wilson, his ancient coadjutor, who appeared in his place in Parliament the night before a paragraph appeared in all the papers announcing that he was still in the country suffering from the effects of an accident, but that he would return to his duties in a few days. In short, nothing more unsatisfactory or unsettled than the state of the House of Commons can well be imagined; and it is really time that some show of getting to business should be made. Take the occasion of the Financial Statement. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose there was but a thin house, and, though the numbers increased, yet there was sometimes tedium, sometimes impatience, expressed; and as soon as the simple fact of the reduction of the Income-tax was announced there was a rush of members to the door, and, what is worse, they did not come back for the remainder of the night; and yet the exposition of Sir Cornwall Lewis was far above the average of those who have held his office. To be sure it had not the prepared elaboration of Mr. Disraeli's or the nervous vigour of Mr. Gladstone's grand financial orations; but it was clear, well delivered, and for him, animated. Tried by the test of a financial speech of Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Althorp, or even of Mr. Goulburn, "it struck fiery off indeed;" and the complaint that it was unnecessarily long was only justified by a remembrance of the strict brevity of his previous speeches in introducing Budgets. One thing is certain, that his critics and rivals expressed a very remarkable readiness to take time to prepare their onslaughts upon his financial scheme.

The formality of expelling a member from the House of Commons is in its nature a grave, not to say a solemn, proceeding, and one which in these days has the merit (if such a word be applicable under the circumstances) of novelty. Nevertheless, the House was by no means superabundantly tenanted on the evening of the degradation of James Sadler from the honour of representing a constituency; and, if an observer had been compelled to state his candid opinion as to the mood in which the House took the matter, one could have said that they viewed it, on the whole, rather from a lively and jocose point of view—and this notwithstanding the constitutional gravity, amounting to melancholy, and almost to the lachrymose, which distinguishes the oratorical efforts of the Attorney-General for Ireland. There was actually some laughing when Mr. Roebuck was indignantly stigmatising the offender on whom justice was at length being done by the simple titles of "thief" and "swindler."

Then take the reception which was given to the introduction of a measure for education, which has been somewhat pompously announced, as having solved the difficult problem of a system of national education, and of which the cohesion of Sir John Pakington and Mr. Cobden as its political godfathers is the outward emblem. The House was very full for two or three hours, when the subject of discussion was the Judgments and Execution Bill (to be sure, all the Irish members had mustered to oppose it); but when Sir John Pakington rose there were not fifty members present; and even Mr. Cobden, with Lord John Russell in prospect, failed to bring a hundred together. Why, last year Mr. Henley got a better audience to hear him speak a violent antagonistic speech in the very ear of his ex-colleague, and whilom fast friend and coadjutor, Sir John Pakington—a spectacle not less peculiar than the seconding of a motion of that right honourable gentleman by the *facile princeps* of the Anti-Corn-law League. Who can say whether next week may not produce events which will rouse Parliament from the chronic apathy into which it seems to have fallen by its sudden immersion into the depths of a dissolution? It is quite certain that Mr. Hayter looks very careworn and fatigued and anxious, and that is a symptom not without significance.



## THE BUDGET.

As our hurried summary of the Financial Statement appeared in the last portion of our last week's impression only, we now give a more careful digest of the Budget for 1857-58.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by calling attention to the revenue and expenditure of the current financial year, 1856-57. In the statement he made last year he estimated the revenue of the current year at 71,740,000*l.*; its actual amount had been somewhat greater—namely, 71,885,000*l.* The expenditure for 1856-57, including the loan to Sardinia of 1,000,000*l.* and the vote of credit of 2,000,000*l.*, he had estimated at 82,113,000*l.*, showing, therefore, a deficiency of 10,373,000*l.* in the estimated revenue; or, deducting the margin of 2,000,000*l.*, a deficiency of 8,373,000*l.* In order to cover this deficiency certain loans were effected, which, with the issue of 1,000,000*l.* of Exchequer Bills, amounted to 7,499,000*l.* of borrowed money for the year. The power of borrowing money granted to the Government had been limited to 4,000,000*l.*, but it had been exercised only to the extent of 1,000,000*l.*, and no further use would be made of that power. The total receipts from revenue, loans, and Exchequer Bills in the year 1856-57 amounted to 79,384,000*l.* The actual expenditure would amount to 78,000,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 1,384,000*l.* The present year, Sir C. Lewis proceeded to observe, was not a year of ordinary peace expenditure, but a year of extraordinary expenditure; besides certain extraordinary expenses, there would be a loss upon the malt revenue, owing to the expiration of the war duty and to drawbacks, amounting to about 1,000,000*l.*, to be deducted from the revenue of the year in consequence of the peace. He then read statistical statements showing the vast increase in the exports, imports, and shipping of the country, demonstrating the elasticity of its resources, and various calculations, affording an estimate of the expenditure caused by the war, the revenue derived from war taxation, and the amount added since the war to our funded and unfunded debt. He next entered upon a consideration of the estimated expenditure for the ensuing year, which he calculated at 65,474,000*l.*, viz.:—

Interest upon Debt .. .. .	£23,550,000
Charges upon Consolidated Fund .. ..	1,770,000
Army Estimates (including £400,000 for the Militia) ..	11,625,000
Navy Estimates .. .. .	8,109,000
Packet Service .. .. .	965,000
Civil Service .. .. .	7,250,000
Collection of the Revenue .. .. .	4,215,000
Superannuations .. .. .	475,000
Persian Expedition .. .. .	265,000
Repayment of Debt .. .. .	2,250,000

He then gave the details of the principal heads of charge for the present year, premising that, although the saving upon the Army and Navy Estimates, compared with those of the last year, was already upwards of 17,000,000*l.*, the change from a war to a peace standard could not be made instantly; that some time must be allowed for the effect of the transition. After analysing the Estimates, and explaining their details, he stated the amount of the debt created by the war, funded and unfunded, at 4,104,000*l.* Before he proceeded to expound his plan of taxation for the ensuing year he adverted to the question of direct and indirect taxation, and stated the sums levied upon both species of impost, which, he thought, bore in a practical manner upon the subject. The total of our direct taxation amounted to 20,700,000*l.*, and that of indirect taxation to 39,850,000*l.*; so that the indirect taxation was nearly double the amount of the direct. Claims were made, he remarked, for remissions of indirect taxes. As to the duty on paper, after considering the subject, he did not believe, he said, that the total abolition of that duty would afford to purchasers of books or newspapers any appreciable benefit, and he therefore thought the claims for a remission of this duty should be deferred until the public expenditure was less and the revenue greater. With respect to the duty on fire insurances, which fell exclusively upon realised property, believing that a reduction of it would not be reproductive, he saw no ground for acceding to the proposition for reducing this duty. He should therefore confine himself to the taxes imposed or revised during the war. As to the duty on spirits, upon which a permanent duty was imposed during the war, yielding about 1,500,000*l.*, he believed the House would agree that spirits were a legitimate object of taxation, subject to the condition that it should not lead to illicit distillation. He did not, therefore, see any reason for proposing an alteration in the duty on spirits. With respect to malt, the cessation of the war duty would occasion a loss of 2,000,000*l.* upon this article. The next tax was that upon incomes. After reciting the history of this tax from the date of its imposition, in 1842, and explaining its present rates, he stated the circumstances under which the words "until the 5th of April next after the ratification of a treaty of peace," which did not appear in the Customs and Excise Acts, came to be inserted in the Income-tax Act, declaring that he never entertained an idea of asking the House on that ground to continue the tax beyond the exigency of the public service. As the law stood at present, the sum which the Exchequer would be entitled to receive from the Income-tax would be 16*l.* for the ensuing year, and 5*l.* for each of the two following years; that is to say, it would be entitled to receive 26*l.*, each of which may be taken as representing 1,000,000*l.* sterling. Consequently, the total sum payable under the Income-tax Act is 26,000,000*l.*

The proposal which I have to make to the Committee, (said the right hon. gentleman), looking to the increased charges upon the revenue for some years to come, owing to the debts contracted during the war, and to the remission of taxation in the same period, is to fix the Income-tax as fixed by Sir Robert Peel, and at two subsequent periods, taking it for the next three years at 7*l.* in the pound. (This announcement was received with some cheering, which was speedily converted into roars of laughter when a large number of hon. members on both sides rose from their seats and left the House. The noise occasioned by their withdrawal having subsided, the right hon. gentleman, who had joined in the merriment, proceeded with his statement.) I am sorry, Sir, to have to continue my explanation to an audience so greatly reduced in numbers (a laugh); nevertheless, I must state to those who remain what will be the effect of the proposed alteration. The number of millions to which the Exchequer would be entitled under the existing law is twenty-six, distributed over the next three years. The effect of the change which I propose will be that the Exchequer will receive 21,000,000*l.*, being a diminution of 5,000,000*l.*, spread over the same period. Another effect will be that more than a half of the tax will be remitted in the ensuing year, for, whereas the present rate of the tax is 16*l.* in the pound, I propose to reduce it to 7*l.* Sixteenpence in the pound is equal to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent; 7*l.* in the pound to 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; and 5*l.* to 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The difference, therefore, between the rate at which I propose to fix the tax and the rate at which it would stand for the next two years, if no alteration were made, is only 16*s.* 8*d.* per cent, 5*d.* being equal to 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per cent. The Committee will thus see that, while the relief granted in the ensuing year will be great and sensible, the additional charge in the two following years will not be such as to be injuriously felt by the country. The relief will not be confined to the class of incomes exceeding 150*l.* a year. I propose to reduce the rate of Income-tax levied upon incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a year to the rate adopted in the original measure of my right hon. friend—namely, 5*d.* in the pound, which will amount to 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per cent. I believe the high war Income-tax has pressed with great severity upon the class of small incomes, and I think I can explain why that has been the case. My right hon. friend, in proposing this extension of the tax, expressed an opinion that he would not, as he phrased it, "trench upon the territory of labour," for he thought that by limiting the tax to amounts exceeding £100, it would not affect any considerable number of persons in receipt of weekly wages. I am unable to obtain a very exact account of the number of persons receiving weekly wages who are contributors to the Income-tax; but I have reason to believe that it is not less than 20,000. Persons in receipt of £2 a week are liable to the tax, and the sum of £4 15*s.* 10*d.* per annum, payable half-yearly, must have been extremely burdensome to individuals in such a position (Hear, hear). The tax would become still more burdensome if it fell into arrears; and if a person receiving only £2 a week was called upon to pay at once £4 15*s.* 10*d.*—more than double his weekly earnings. The effect of the change I propose will be that a person receiving £2 a week will only be liable to an Income-tax of £2 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum, which is about £1 half-yearly; and, therefore, the reduction will afford great relief to the possessors of small incomes, and must have the effect of diminishing the objections felt in many quarters to this part of the tax.

He proposed to deal in another way with the taxes upon tea and sugar, by adopting a scale of reductions different from that of the existing law, making the abatement slower, and therefore providing for a more gradual diminution of revenue. The total revenue for the ensuing year he estimated at 66,365,000*l.*, which would leave a surplus over the expenditure of 891,000*l.*, viz.:—

Customs .. .. .	£22,850,000
Excise .. .. .	17,000,000
Stamps .. .. .	7,450,000
Land and Assessed Taxes .. .. .	3,150,000
Income-tax .. .. .	11,450,000
Post-office .. .. .	3,000,000
Crown Lands .. .. .	285,000
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,200,000

The total amount of the taxes that would be reduced this year was 11,971,000*l.* In conclusion, he observed that if the liabilities of the next three years were discharged, and the accruing liabilities were met, the entire debt of 40,000,000*l.* owing to the war would be extinguished in twenty years. He moved a resolution for a vote of 2,000,000*l.* to pay off and discharge Exchequer Bonds issued in 1854, and payable on the 5th of May, 1857.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

**THE LAW OF LIBEL.**—Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition calling the attention of the House to the case of Davison and Duncan, and the law of libel as it now stood. The noble Lord expressed his opinion that the law ought to be altered, though, as the Judges sat on the bench not to make but to declare the law, it was impossible for them to come to any other decision than that given in the case in point.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was ordered for Colchester, in the room of Lord John Manners.

## EXPULSION OF JAMES SADLEIR.

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND**, in moving the expulsion of Mr. James Sadleir, who had fled from justice, adduced precedents in support of that course. He adverted also to the circumstances connected with Mr. Sadleir's abscondment, and mentioned that he had received a note from Mr. James Scully, asserting that he had just seen him in Paris, and advising his arrest. The treaty, however, did not authorise that step.

Mr. G. BUTT seconded the motion. Sir F. THESIGER supported the motion, but thought there was no necessity for the delay which had taken place. Mr. Roebuck adduced last Session sufficient reasons why Mr. Sadleir should then have been expelled. No additional information had been supplied upon this occasion. Mr. ROEBUCK, in allusion to his motion of last Session, which was resisted by the Government, remarked that he was so much accustomed to be told—"We know that you are right, but you are always too soon"—that he was not in the least surprised at what had taken place. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (Mr. Stuart Wortley) defended the course taken last Session in resolving to allow the most ample time to the accused person to come forward and meet the charges against him. After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

## THE BUDGET.

On the question that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

A conversation arose as to the inconvenience of the order of business put down by the Government on the paper—preventing, in fact, the House from passing an opinion upon the Budget as a whole, by interposing the Navy Estimates.

With the view of obviating the difficulty, Lord PALMERSTON mentioned that the Navy Estimates would not be proposed that evening. The Speaker having left the chair, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after explaining some points in his Budget, moved that a sum of £2,000,000 be granted to pay off Exchequer Bonds. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to. It was arranged that on Friday the Income-tax resolutions should be taken, and that Mr. Disraeli would move his amendment.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**CANTON.**—The Earl of CARNARVON said it had been stated in certain journals that Admiral Seymour, at the time at which the last mail had left China, had thrown hot shot into the town of Canton; and that being considered a very extreme proceeding in civilised warfare he was anxious to ascertain from her Majesty's Ministers if that information was correct?—Earl GRANVILLE said he was happy to be able to inform the noble Earl that there existed no foundation whatever for the statement.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

**THE INCOME-TAX.**—Mr. MUNTZ postponed, until next Tuesday week, his motion on the subject of the Income-tax.

## THE AFFAIRS OF NAPLES.

Mr. COCHRANE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Neapolitan papers presented to Parliament comprised all the despatches from Lord Clarendon to the British mission at Naples between the 19th May, when her Majesty's Government recommended the Government of the Two Sicilies to grant a general amnesty, and October 10, when the British mission was instructed to leave Naples? Also at what period and on what conditions her Majesty's Government intend resuming diplomatic relations with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies?

Lord PALMERSTON said: In answer to the first question of the hon. gentleman I have to state that the papers presented to the House do not contain all the despatches; but they contain all the despatches that bear upon the matters that the papers are meant to elucidate. There are some other despatches which contain instructions with reference to contingencies that never happened, and therefore have no bearing upon the case, but relate to what are now unimportant points. With regard to the second question, perhaps I may without offence be allowed to answer it by putting another question—namely, whether the hon. gentleman has full powers from the King of Naples in this matter? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If his answer should be in the affirmative, I would suggest that his question had better be put to my noble friend, Lord Clarendon, in Downing-street, than to me in the House of Commons. I believe that, on reflection, the hon. gentleman will feel—or at least the House will feel (A laugh)—that it would be quite improper upon my part to attempt to answer such a question here (Hear, hear).

**OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.**—In answer to questions from Lord Goderich and Sir J. Pakington, the PREMIER denied the truth of the report that Canton had been bombarded, and promised some additional papers on the subject of the recent proceedings in China.

**IRISH FISHERIES.**—Leave was given to Mr. MAHON to bring in a bill for assimilating the law as to the sea-coast fisheries of Ireland with that of England.

## NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Captain SCOBELL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Naval Administration, especially with regard to the lists of officers, the patronage, the promotions, the retirements, and the efficiency of the service in all its grades. The gallant member supported his motion by the citation of numerous instances of injustice and favouritism in the promotion of officers to the higher ranks of naval service, and insisted that the evils of the present system had attained a magnitude which required a searching investigation, with the view to the inauguration of a sounder principle.

Sir C. WOOD questioned the correctness of the inferences drawn by Captain Scobell. The performances of the navy during the late war sufficiently attested the ability of the officers and the general efficiency of the system. He repudiated the charge of favouritism altogether, declaring that promotions in the navy were accorded solely upon considerations of desert, uninfluenced by any surreptitious bias, whether derived from a Parliamentary, a family, or a political origin.

Mr. LINDSAY believed that the state of the naval administration demanded inquiry. One great cause of deficiency in that service, in his opinion, was the fact that the head of the Admiralty, unlike the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, held his office upon temporary conditions, having to resign his functions upon every change of Administration.

Admiral WALCOTT also supported the motion. After a brief reply from Captain SCOBELL, the House divided. For the resolution, 76; against, 97: majority, 21.

**BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS ACTS.**—Viscount PALMERSTON said that doubts had been expressed in the course of last year with regard to the operation of the Bribery Acts. He thought, therefore, that the best step to adopt would be to appoint a Committee, with a view to discover whether any parts of the existing law were defective or susceptible of improvement. He would therefore move for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 102, intitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Bribery, Treating, and undue Influence at Elections of Members of Parliament."—Mr. WILLIAMS was glad that the noble Lord was about to refer the question to a Select Committee. It was agreed that the measure referred to had been more effective than any other plan that could be devised short of the Ballot, for the prevention of bribery and corruption.—Mr. H. BERKELEY trusted the noble Lord would take care that the Committee was so constituted as to secure a full and fair inquiry into the Act, which was generally spoken of as a pompous profusion, but intended to be inoperative (Hear, hear).—The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. BOUVIER obtained leave to bring in a Bill providing for the Relief of the Poor in extra-parochial places.

The Royal Marine Forces Bill was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL.**—The motion for going into Committee on the Judgments Execution Bill was opposed by Mr. HUGHES, who moved as an amendment that the committee of the bill should be deferred for six months. After a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion, the House divided on this amendment. Ayes, 80; noes, 147—67. The House then went into Committee on the bill; but before any clauses were passed the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and further proceedings were suspended for a week, in order to give time for the consideration of certain amendments.

The Chief Constables Bill went through Committee. The Public Health Supplemental Bill was read a second time. A new writ was ordered to issue for Tipperary in the room of Mr. James Sadleir, who had been expelled the House.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for leave to bring in a bill for the promotion of elementary education in cities and corporate towns, and said he had taken care that in no case should his bill contravene the decision of the House last Session upon the resolutions of Lord John Russell. His present bill was permissive and not compulsory, and was local instead of being general in its operation, although it was his opinion that a bill both compulsory and general in its operation would be far more satisfactory in its results. Still, his respect for the House induced him to shape his measure to meet the views to which the House had already given expression; but he hoped,

nevertheless, that though permissive it might become pretty general in its operation, for it appeared that the Police for Counties Bill, though a permissive one, was yet adopted by more than half the counties of England. His bill was founded on these three principles—religious freedom and toleration, local contribution, and local management and control over the funds. He also added that there was no intention to interfere in any way with the management and conduct of existing schools. He offered the bill to the House as his contribution to a great cause, and felt that the discussion of it could be productive of nothing but good, even if it should not pass into law.

Mr. COBDEN seconded the motion. Mr. COWPER believed no one could oppose the introduction of such a bill, and the House would have time to consider its provisions prior to the second reading.

Mr. E. BALL thought that education without religious teaching was hurtful rather than beneficial, and he therefore regretted the introduction of this bill.

Lord R. CECIL objected to the bill, as being too hasty, and thought the existing system should be allowed a longer trial.

Mr. COBDEN said the bill could scarcely be called hasty, inasmuch as the subject had, to his knowledge, been three times seven years under consideration. He thought the measure now under review was the one best calculated of any he had ever heard of to get rid of the religious difficulty pertaining to this question of education.

Mr. HENLEY objected to the bill as ignoring religion altogether under the guise of religious freedom.

Lord J. RUSSELL was glad the subject of education had been again brought before the House; and perhaps the right hon. Baronet had acted prudently, under the circumstances, in making his bill permissive instead of compulsory; though, for his own part, he thought education should be both national and compulsory.

After some observations from Mr. HADFIELD and Mr. W. EWART, Sir J. PAKINGTON shortly replied; after which Leave was given to bring in the bill.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

**THE PRIVILEGE OF REPORTING.**—Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that on Thursday next he should move for a Select Committee, to consider whether the privilege now enjoyed in reporting the proceedings of Courts of Justice might be safely extended to reports of the proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament, and other assemblies and public meetings; and, if so, under what circumstances and restrictions.

## THE CHINESE WAR.

The Earl of DERRY gave notice of his intention to move the following resolutions on Tuesday:—

"Resolved—That this House has heard with deep regret the interruption of amicable relations between her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to obtain reparation for an alleged infringement of the Supplementary Treaty of 8th October, 1843.

"That in the opinion of this House the occurrence of differences upon this subject rendered the time peculiarly unfavourable for pressing upon the Chinese authorities a claim for the admittance of British subjects into Canton, which had been left in abeyance since 1849, and for supporting the same by force of arms.

"That in the opinion of this House operations of actual hostility ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions previously received of her Majesty's Government, and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations."

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a discussion upon India, which was originated by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who moved a resolution condemnatory of the present system of governing that empire through the medium of the East India Company.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**NEW MEMBERS.**—Mr. Monsell took the oaths and his seat upon his re-election for Limerick; and Mr. Bagwell for Clonmel in the room of Mr. John O'Connell.

Sir R. PEEL and ADMIRAL NAPIER.—Sir C. NAPIER gave notice that, on going into Committee on the Navy Estimates, he should call attention to the speech recently delivered by Sir R. Peel.

**CORPORATION OF LONDON.**—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Hankey, said he should introduce a bill for the reform of the Corporation of London at the earliest possible opportunity.

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**—Mr. LOWE, in reply to Mr. Blakemore, said he did not intend, during the present Session, to introduce any bill for the collection of Agricultural Statistics.—Mr. BLAKEMORE gave notice that he should before Easter call the attention of the House to the subject.

**ENGLAND AND CHINA.**—Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to Lord Claud Hamilton, said that no instructions had been issued to the British authorities at Hong-Kong, or to the Admiral in command of the squadron in the Chinese waters, suspending or superseding the directions given by Earl Grey in 1847, whereby offensive operations against the Chinese were peremptorily forbidden without previous sanction from this country.

**THE SOUND DUES.**—Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to Sir James Graham, said that no actual arrangement had yet been come to between the Governments of England and Denmark for the commutation of the Sound Dues.

**RUSSIA AND PERSIA.**—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. LAYARD, said he had no knowledge of the treaty alleged to have been concluded in January last between Russia and Persia; by which the latter ceded to the former a tract of country on the borders of Turkey.

**THE BUDGET.**—Mr. DISRAELI, in reply to Lord John Russell, said he should move his resolution on Friday, as an amendment upon the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means.

## THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr. LOCKE KING in a brief speech asked leave to introduce a Bill to make the Franchise in Counties in England and Wales the same as that in Boroughs, by giving the right of voting to every occupier of a tenement of the annual value of £10.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was not at all disposed to assent to the introduction of a measure which the pressure of business already before the House left no hope of passing during the present Session. Besides that objection, he could not agree on the principle of the bill, since counties and boroughs stood upon an entirely different footing. If the franchise of the latter were extended to the former, the effect would be to disfranchise the boroughs, and to cut up the country into a number of equal electoral districts.

Mr. HEADLAM supported the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought there was no pressure of business before the House which justified the Government in opposing the motion upon that ground. There was ample time to discuss the measure; for the Government themselves had brought forward no measures of great importance; and he, for one, should be prepared not only to support the principle of the bill, but also to go further in the same direction (Cheers).

Mr. BENTINCK taunted Lord J. Russell with inconsistency for supporting a measure now which he had opposed when in office. The country was sick of the very name of Reform, which was only a piece of claptrap to amuse the ignorant.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE defended the course taken by Lord J. Russell, and supported the motion.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he had on former occasions abstained from voting on this precise point, but he should now give it his support, believing the present time to be most opportune for such an extension of the franchise as was sought by the bill, and which he thought would be perfectly safe, and without that risk of confounding the boroughs with the counties which had been predicted by Lord Palmerston (Hear, hear).

Mr. S. HERBERT said he had given the question his most serious consideration, and had come to the conclusion that it was his duty to oppose the motion on two grounds—first, in consideration of the state of parties and the position of the Government in that House; and, secondly, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances under which the motion was brought forward, opposed, as it was, by the Government, whose opposition weighed with him, as he did not wish to increase the difficulties under which they at present laboured.

Mr. ROEBUCK supported the motion, and expressed his surprise at the extraordinary reasons upon which Mr. Herbert had based his opposition.

The House then divided.—For the motion, 179; against it, 192: majority against the motion, 13. The motion was, therefore, lost, but the announcement of the small majority against it was received with loud cheers by the Opposition.

Mr. FAGAN obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the tax in lieu of ministers' money now imposed on eight corporate towns in Ireland.

## MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Mr. SPOONER moved the following resolution:—"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of considering the Acts for the Endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights or interests."

After a lengthened debate the House divided:—For Mr. Spooner's motion, 159; Against it, 167: Majority against the motion, 8.

**THE MARDI GRAS.**—Five Norman oxen passed through Caen on their way to Poissy last week, to compete for the honours of Mardi Gras. Their names are Duc Guillaume, Progrès, Succès, Qu'en dira-t-on, Prétendant. Some people fancy there is a political significance in these names; at all events it can hardly be supposed that with the prospect of a general election, and after the warning to the *Gazette de France*, "Prétendant will be allowed to walk the streets of Paris as a Boaf Gras."—Letter from Paris.





"THE ROVER'S BRIDE" ABANDONED AT SEA.—BOAT OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "ATRATO" BOARDING.

#### THE "ATRATO" AND THE "ROVER'S BRIDE."

THE fine mail steamer *Atrato*, on her last voyage from St. Thomas to Southampton, fell in with the abandoned vessel, the *Rover's Bride*, as thus detailed in the steamer's log:—

Jan. 24, 1857. Lat. 39° 39' N.; Lon. 41° 52' W.; distant 1707 miles from the Lizard. 12.15 p.m. Observed a vessel on port bow dismasted, bore down upon her, lowered mail-boat in charge of chief officer and boarded her. She proved to be the ship *Rover's Bride*, of St. John's, N.B. Official No., 22975. Waterlogged and abandoned, and decks swept by the sea. No papers or other particulars found on board.

The *Rover's Bride* appeared to be about 1000 to 1200 tons, and to be almost a new ship, the rigging was also new; her sails were all in ribbons, jibs and staysails hanging from bowsprit and jibboom; fore-topmast gone, and mizentopmast and mainmast gone at the head. The broken spars were all hanging over the ship's side, port-anchor and cathead gone, boats all gone; captain's cabin bulkheads all washed away. In the mizentop there was a bed or nest made up, and sundry other things there, showing that some of the crew must have lived there after being washed out below. From the appearance of the

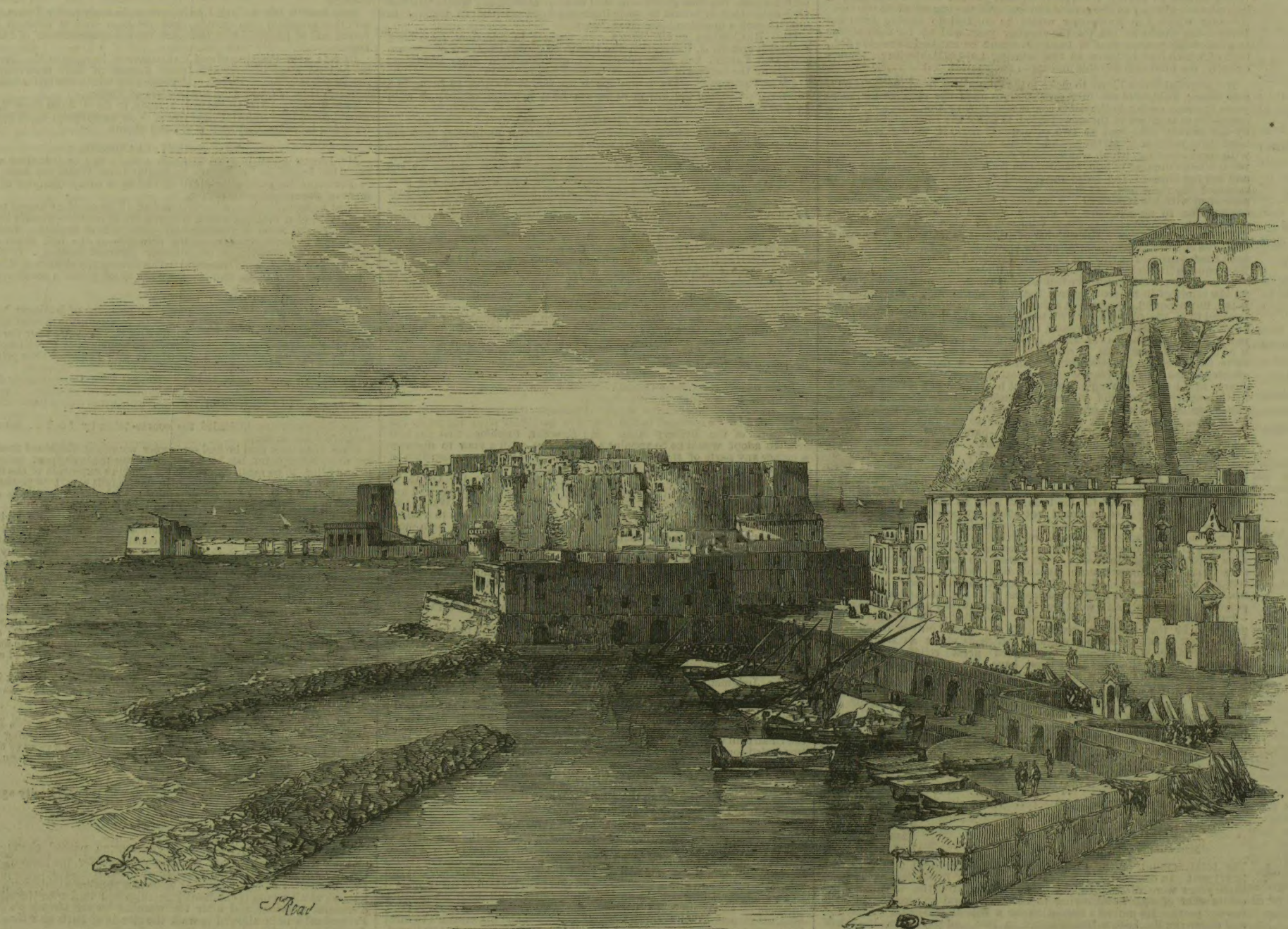
spars and sails, it is supposed a squall carried all away at once. S. MOORE, Purser, *Atrato*.

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by H. B. Johnson, second officer of the *Atrato*.

#### CASTELLO DELL' UOVO.

It is a fine autumnal evening, and we will linger on the balcony of the Villa di Roma, one of the most prettily-situated hotels in Naples. The bright blue sea is beneath us, and just opposite, forming as it were, one of the boundaries of a vast lake, is a spur of the Appenines, which, leaving the main branch capriciously enough, runs out into the sea, as if to make an attack on Capri. Like some spoilt child of Nature, there is no site on which the imagination so much dotes as on that line of mountains. There once lay Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabia, Surrentinum—the property of romance rather than of history; and there still they are, with other names, whilst Vesuvius is at this moment vomiting out his fires. The purple shades of evening are

clothing the mountains in their regal garb; Capri is becoming dim in the distance; and we fix our eye at length on the main subject of our Sketch—Castello dell' Uovo. It is situated on a small rocky island, once called Megari, and derives its name from its shape. It was built by William I., in 1154. King Frederic, on 16th April, 1218, held a general Parliament there, and in 1221 completed and much strengthened the building. In the fifteenth century King James fled to this castle from the persecutions of his wife, the Queen Johanna. Without, however, giving in detail all the facts of its history, it is sufficient to say that it has always been deemed an important point by the Sovereigns of this country. Weak for external resistance, it is strong for the maintenance of the order of the city, and to such an object it seems now to be appropriated. Standing at the apex of an angle it commands both Santa Lucia and Chiatamone, and its outer walls are prepared with holes for musketry. Castello dell' Uovo is one of the main props of the throne of King Ferdinand, and perhaps no other part of the city gives a better idea of the security of the King or of the contentment and affection of the people!



PIZZOFALCONE AND CASTELLO DELL' UOVO, AT NAPLES.



## T H E D E S E R T R O U T E .

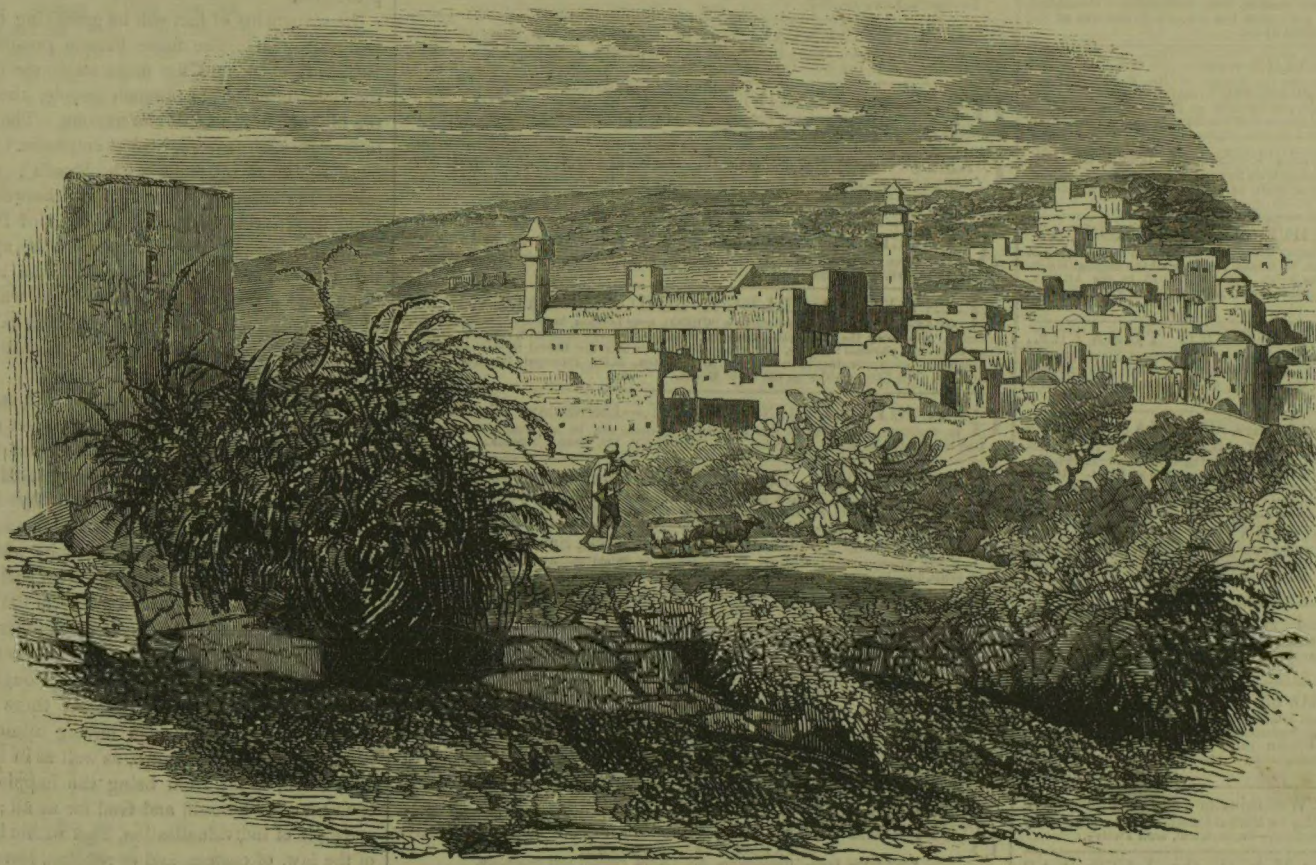


CARAVANSERAI, NEAR EL ARISH.—(SEE PAGE 116.)

(Continued from page 143.)

## HEBRON.

ALMOST as welcome as Hebron was in days of old to the flying Israelite, who sought refuge within its sanctuary from the fierce wrath of such as sought retribution for the accidental slaying of some near blood relation, is Hebron nowadays welcome to the weary, sunburnt, and desert-dried English traveller. His red face brightens up under his dusty calico-covered beaver as the distant tall minarets proclaim the near approach to shelter and repose; and the verdant aspect of the surrounding country—hills, valleys, and dales—speak volumes to the mind's eye of rich store of wines and fruits in preserve whereon to feast till the days of durance vile in quarantine shall be past; whilst the surrounding scenery in no way lacks those beauties of bounteous nature which promise amply to afford occupation and amusement for the mind. As we approach the town with its numerous domes and minarets the guardians of the quarantine are very loquacious, and point out what spot exactly indicates the last resting-place of the patriarchs and their wives, telling you, by way of parenthesis, that Abraham was a Moslem, and many other alike startling

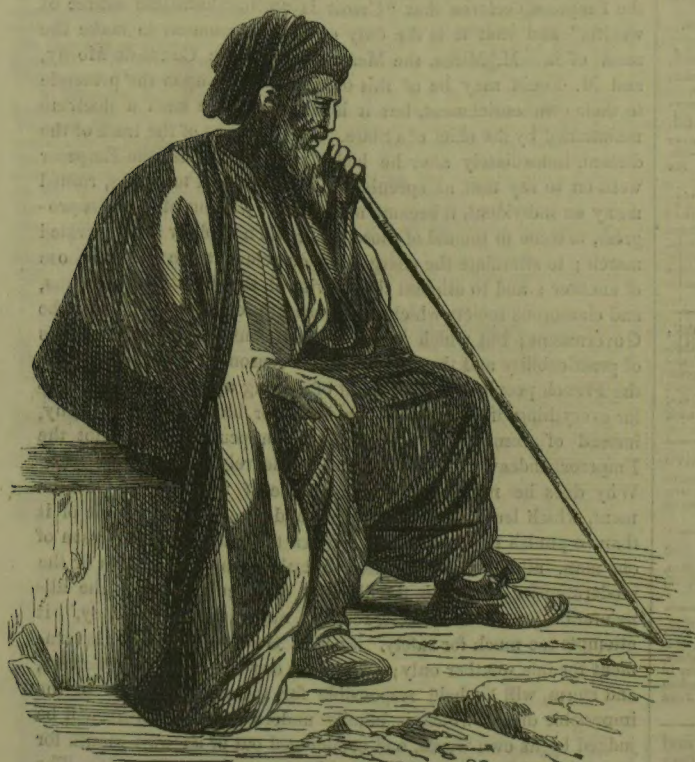


HEBRON.

or a miserable pittance of money. Hebron boasts of a fine bracing climate in the winter, though its summers are often oppressive, and at times accompanied with fevers of a malignant form.

## GATEWAY IN THE WALLS, BEYROUT.

In all hot countries the favourite resort of the natives during the heat of the day are the dark arched gateways which almost invariably are constructed through walls of the city. Here there is, at all hours, a gentle eddy of air whose value is beyond price to the panting, languid inhabitant; and here parties of travellers and villagers congregate to sleep, or chat, or smoke the sultry portions of the day away. Perhaps few places can boast of a greater number of long, dark, arched, black-vaulted gateways than Beyrout, the rising capital of Syria. Some of these are so long and so obscure that even at midday those uninitiated in their curves and windings find great difficulty in groping their way about, and are not unfrequently brought up by stumbling over some prostrate form, deep wrapt in slumber, despite the legions of fleas that love to dwell in all such dark and damp unhealthy nooks. In the picture before us the artist



CHRISTIAN OF NAZARETH.

ideas, much to the indignation of an old Jew from Cairo, who does not, however, dare to give utterance to his feelings, as it was once a common practice amongst the Turks to grill any Jew that differed publicly on a point of faith; and the descendant of Isaac is not quite sure but that they may still carry on the same practices in private. There are two remarkable features on approaching Hebron: one is the vast quantity of prickly-pear bushes that grow in the neighbourhood, yielding abundant supply of very delicious fruit; the other is the endless number of elderly Jews and Jewesses who are congregated in every turning of every lane, reclining under every available shrub or bush that holds forth promise of affording the slightest shelter. These ancients are gathered here from all the kingdoms of the earth; and as they have come to die, and are far advanced on the shady side of life, they are bent upon enjoying what remains of it as much out of doors as possible; and surely there is nothing that can better turn the heart towards the mercy and wisdom of the Creator than to study nature and the works of His creation in uninterrupted mid-day silence. The cry to mid-day prayers resounds from the lofty minaret as the travellers draw nigh. There are a parcel of blind beggars collected at the main entrance; and a powerful-looking goatherd, with his long-barrelled duck-gun supported on his shoulders, is trudging home to his mid-day repast, driving a few meagre goats before him, on whose abundant supply of milk, however, both himself and family are mainly dependent for support; sometimes a stray hare or a partridge falls a victim to his rusty old gun; and these he barters away for a few charges of powder and shot



GATEWAY IN THE WALLS OF BEYROUT.



has well delineated one of the numerous gateways pierced through the walls of the old town of Beyrout, through which we catch a glimpse of the white sands outside, the prickly-pear hedges beyond the sands, and, further back than these, one of the new mosques, and some few of the other new edifices that are being rapidly constructed in this part of Beyrout. Under the gateway, seated on that inseparable companion of his journeyings—his carpet—is a Turkish gentleman smoking his pipe of repose, and inhaling with gusto the cool zephyr that creeps ever and anon over his parched features. Near him is seated some young acquaintance, possibly a hummer, or batman, belonging to one of the neighbouring vapour-baths. He has brought in a leaden girlet, or jar, containing cold water, from which they alternately wet their parched lips and then resume the pipe, passing it from mouth to mouth after well wiping the fine amber mouthpiece. The horse of the Turkish gentleman stands quietly dozing a little distance off, and ruminating over its evening provision of corn. Its trappings are numerous and unseemly; a couple of small travelling bags swung over the wooden-bound saddle contain the rider's market purchases of that day—vegetables, and fruit, and bread—for most probably the Turk lives at some village many an hour's ride from Beyrout; after these come the bags containing the horse's own provender, and from which he has ever and anon a small portion given him; over the whole is flung a large loose bearskin, or a couple of sheepskins stitched together, and, in addition to all this, when the rider makes a start again, the carpet is carefully folded and placed in the seat of the saddle, so as to make the seat less hard for the horseman. The bridle has been removed from the head and is swinging over the horse's head, while a piece of cord with leather strappings at each end is passed round the fore and hind fetlocks of the animal, who is thus secured from indulging in any such caprice as trotting home to his stable without a rider. The four o'clock (evening) summons from yon minaret warns the Turk that time is stealing on; and, first going through all the necessary forms attendant on his orisons, he prays, then tightens the girths of his saddle, mounts, and so rides away homewards.

(To be continued.)

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22.—Shrove Sunday. Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.  
MONDAY, 23.—Duke of Kent died, 1820.  
TUESDAY, 24.—Shrove Tuesday.  
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Ash Wednesday. Sir C. Wren died, 1723.  
THURSDAY, 26.—Napoleon embarked from Elba, 1815.  
FRIDAY, 27.—Dr. Arbuthnot died, 1735.  
SATURDAY, 28.—Montaigne born, 1533.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
6	25	0	55	1	20	1	40	2	25	2	44	3	53
2	5	2	10	2	25	2	44	3	53	3	25	3	40
4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Monday, February 23, and Every Evening during the week (Wednesday excepted, being Ash Wednesday), the new Comedy, in Three Acts, of **DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE**, with the New Drama of **A WICKED WIFE**—both of which have been received with enthusiasm. Concluding with, for the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and last nights but one, the **Pantomime of the BABES IN THE WOOD**; or, *Harlequin and the Cruel Uncle*.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Last Week of the **PANTOMIME.**—MONDAY, 100th time (for the Benefit of Mr. Hulme, Clown); Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, **A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM**, with the Pantomime. Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday) there will be no Performance. Tuesday, February 24th, being a Juvenile Night, the Performances will commence with the Pantomime.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—Second Week of Mr. and Mrs. **BARNEY WILLIAMS**, the celebrated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal.—MONDAY, and during the Week, "Ireland As It Is;" "A Night at Notting-hill;" "In and Out of Place;" to conclude with "Barney the Baron."

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—MONDAY FEB. 23, and all the week (Ash Wednesday excepted), **ROB ROY**; with novel and startling Equestrian Illustrations, invented by Mr. W. Cooke, and with all the original Music. **ROY ROY**, Mr. James Holloway. After which the **ACTS OF EQUITATION** in the ARENA. To conclude with the Equestrian Comic Pantomime of **PAUL PRY** on HORSEBACK. Commence at Seven o'clock.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.**—Shoreditch.—Engagement for SIX NIGHTS of the original General **TOM THUMB**, who will appear on Monday, 23rd, Tuesday, 24th, and Friday and Saturday, 27th and 28th. With a NEW DRAMA of great interest; and the Opening of the Grand **PANTOMIME**. Prices as usual.

**MISS P. HORTON.**—Mr. and Mrs. **GERMAN REED'S** POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, with entirely new part—Our Wards, Governors, and Enraged Musicians—introducing English, French, and Italian Songs, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. **MORNING PERFORMANCE** every Saturday at Three. Admission 2s. and 1s. Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON** will give their New Musical Entertainment, entitled **ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS**, at the REGENT'S GALLERY, Quadrant, every Evening.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Commencing at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls only at Cadby's, 42, New Bond-street.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainment, entitled **SKETCHES from NATURE**, will appear on MONDAY, FEB. 23 and every Evening during the week, at the CONCERT HALL, Lord Nelson-street, LIVERPOOL.

**MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES**, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured without extra charge, at the Box-office.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

**CANTERBURY HALL**, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve.

**GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR** will be exhibited at OSWESTRY next week; after which it will visit Wellington, Stafford, Nottingham, Stamford, and Grantham.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC.**—The Public is respectfully informed that the **EGYPTIAN HALL** is CLOSED for the present.

**THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB**, who appeared Three Times before her Majesty in 1844, performs Three Times daily at the PRINCE OF WALES PALACE, 309, Regent-street—from 12½ to 2; 3½ to 5; and 7½ to 9 o'clock. New Songs, Dances, Costumes, Imitations, &c.—Admission, 1s., regardless of age. Stalls, 2s. Children half-price.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY**, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY next, 27th FEBRUARY, 1857, Costa's ELI. Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolly, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas, and Signor Belletti, with Orchestra of 700 Performers. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Offices, No. 6, in Exeter-hall, where also may be obtained the Music of the Oratorio, Handbook Edition, 5s.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.**—In reply to the numerous letters daily received from various parts of the country, the Committee beg to state that each application is registered and acknowledged, further particulars than those already given cannot yet be furnished. The dates of the Rehearsals in London, and the order of the Performances, with the final plans for the Orchestra and other preliminary arrangements, including those connected with the apportionment of the several country districts, will shortly be definitively settled. Full information will then be forwarded to all who have applied, both as regards the extent of and the terms and conditions upon which Orchestral assistance can be accepted, from each locality. 6, Exeter-hall, February 14th, 1857.

**MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' GRAND EVENING** CONCERT at EXETER HALL, on MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1857.—Last Appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves in London before Easter; and first appearance this season of M. Pico, the Sardian Minstrel, the Orchestral Union, and of Madame Anna Thillon, assisted by the following Artists:—Mme. Endersheim, M. Desprez, M. YOUTH of good education, as an ARTICLED PUPIL. The advantages offered being unusual, a liberal premium will be required.—Address, M. H., Post-office, Regent-street, W.

**MUSICAL UNION, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—SOIREES.**—TUESDAY, MARCH 3. Chamber Music, Instrumental and Vocal. Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Grams, Alvars, and Wilbye. Artists: Salomon, Goffin, H. Blagrove, Platt, and Herr Berdell (Pianist), from Vienna. Mr. Land, and Select Choir. For other particulars inquire at Cramer and Co.'s, Chappell and Co.'s, and Oliver, by letter, addressed to the Director. Reserved seats.

**MR. CHARLES SALAMAN'S SECOND LECTURE** on MUSIC and the DANCE during the MIDDLE AGES to the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, on TUESDAY Evening next, at the MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION. Eight o'clock. Reserved seats, 3s.; Area, 1s.—At the Institution, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**—An Experimental CHEMIST and SCIENTIFIC and OPTICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURER at the West End, has VACANCY for a YOUTH of good education, as an ARTICLED PUPIL. The advantages offered being unusual, a liberal premium will be required.—Address, M. H., Post-office, Regent-street, W.

**TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE** (Association for Promoting the Repeal of).—The SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will take place at ST. MARTIN'S HALL on WEDNESDAY, February 25. The Chair will be taken by Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P. The Meeting will be addressed by Dr. Epps, T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Herbert Ingram, M.P., Sergeant Parry, Henry Lawson, and Dr. John Watts. Doors open at Seven. Chair taken at Eight.—Tickets for the Platform may be had of J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry; Cash, Bishopsgate-street; at St. Martin's-hall; and at the Office of the Association, 10, Ampton-place, Gray's-inn-road.

**KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE**, Lower Kennington-lane, near London. Principal—J. C. NESBITT, F.R.S., F.C.S., &c. Youths intending to become Farmers, Land Stewards, Chemical and Manure Manufacturers, or Managers of Mining Property, will find the course of instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for senior and junior Students may be known on application to the Principal. ANALYTICAL and ASSAY DEPARTMENT. Analyses and Assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed in the Laboratories of the College.

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**THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION for PROMOTION of the FINE ARTS in SCOTLAND.** FOUNDED IN 1833. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1847.

PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR 1857. First.—Each Subscriber will have a chance of obtaining a Valuable Work of Art at the Annual General Distribution in July, 1857. Second.—Each Subscriber will receive a beautifully Illustrated Edition of the Poem **THE SOLDIER'S RETURN**, BY THE NATIONAL POET, ROBERT BURNS. Embellished by Line Engravings after Six Original Compositions executed expressly for the Association BY JOHN FAED, R.S.A.

**SUBJECTS:**  
No. 1 (Frontispiece). **THE HORRORS OF WAR.** "Many a sweet babe fatherless, And many a widow mourning." Engraver, HENRY LEMON.  
No. 2. **THE HERO and HEROINE** (Before his Enlistment and Departure for the War). "The trusting thorn, Where Nancy sat I courted." Engraver, LUMB STOCKS, R.A.  
No. 3. **HIS RETURN FROM THE WAR.** "At length I reached the bonny glen Where early life I sported." Engraver, JAMES STEPHENSON.  
No. 4. **HIS RECOGNITION OF HER.** "Who spied I but my ain dear maid, Down by her mother's dwelling?"

Third.—Each Subscriber who, between the years 1854 and 1858 inclusive, has paid up the amount of Five Subscriptions of One Guinea each, will receive, in addition to the Engraving, Engravings, or Illustrated Works which will be annually issued as usual, an impression of a magnificent Plate, upwards of 34 by 23 inches in size, now being engraved by W. H. EGGLETON, after the first Great Picture acquired by the Association for the National Gallery—**CHRIST TEACHING HUMILITY**, BY ROBERT SCOTT LAUDER, R.S.A. These desirous of becoming Members for the current year are requested to furnish their names without delay to the Clerk in the Exhibition Rooms of the Royal Scottish Academy; to the Collectors employed by the Association; to the various Honorary Secretaries in their respective localities; or to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Bell, No. 69, York-place. Edinburgh, February, 1857.

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Next week we shall illustrate the New Great Western Docks, at Plymouth. Also the site of the Buried City of Brahmanabad; and a series of Sketches of the Persian Expedition, by an officer engaged.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.

It is an old complaint that Royal Speeches in England are vapid and unmeaning. It is, however, a sufficient answer to the objection, that they are intended to be so. But no one can allege these faults against the Speech which the Emperor of the French has just addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*. While a Queen's Speech in this country takes care to avoid the language of controversy, steers clear of philosophy, is guiltless of eloquence, and never ventures upon anything so daring and so unusual as a flight of poetic diction,—that of the French Emperor is as controversial, philosophic, eloquent, and poetical, as an oration at the tribune of the late Chamber of Deputies, and not only details facts, but argues principles.

Its statements of fact will be gratifying to Englishmen as well as to Frenchmen. The more France prospers the more will Great Britain rejoice; and the more stable the form of government, and the satisfaction of the French people, the more enduring will be the alliance between the two nations. The allusions of the Emperor to foreign affairs are slight, but emphatic. His Majesty records the final signature of peace with Russia; expresses hopes of the favourable solution of the dispute between the King of Prussia and Switzerland—which, if the King of Prussia be of sane mind, he will hasten to realise; announces the approaching evacuation of the Grecian territories by the British and French forces; and declares that the intervention in Naples was dictated in the interests of humanity and civilisation; and then, taking the peace of Europe as a thing settled, passes to the consideration of the domestic politics of his Empire.

In this part of his Speech his Majesty makes some strange declarations. We cannot tell what effect they will have in France, but in this country we are confident that they will excite surprise. Not that any one will blame or harshly criticise their spirit; for the Speech is characterised by benevolence and good feeling. But many will question the soundness of the doctrine and the correctness of the philosophy which are enunciated with such authority, and we may add with such novelty. "Civilisation," says the Emperor, "has for its objects the moral improvement and material welfare of the greatest number of people." Jeremy Bentham said long ago that this ought to be the object of civilisation; but between that which ought to be and that which is in the matter of government there is a wide difference. Civilisation is yet far from having attained so high an elevation of purpose; and in France, as well as in Great Britain, the rule of civilisation, so far from being the happiness of the community, is each man for himself, and God for us all;—or, in other words, the principle of individualisation, kept within bounds by the strong arm of the law, of custom, and of religion, lest it should degenerate into anarchy.

But the most remarkable passage of the Speech is that in which the Emperor declares that "Credit is an inexhaustible source of wealth," and that it is the duty of the Government to make the most of it. M. Mirès, the Messrs. Pereire, the Count de Morny, and M. Fould may be of this opinion and act upon the principle to their own enrichment, but it is strange to see such a doctrine maintained by the chief of a State. As if dubious of the truth of the dictum, immediately after he had given it utterance, the Emperor went on to say that as speculation, when carried to excess, ruined many an individual, it became necessary, "without staying its progress, to come to the aid of those who could not follow its accelerated march; to stimulate the energies of one class, to moderate those of another; and to alight the activity of that breathless, restless, and clamorous society which, in France, expects everything from the Government; but which it is a duty to confine within the bounds of practicability and the calculations of reason." But who taught the French people this fatal habit of relying upon the Government for everything, if it were not the Emperor himself? And why, instead of combating this unhappy propensity, does not the Emperor endeavour to make the people rely upon themselves? Why does he not imitate the example of the English Government, which leaves speculation free, and takes no other note of it than to punish the fraudulent? When the State, in the person of one man, attempts so herculean a task as the stimulation or the moderation of enterprise, the direction of speculation, and the alimantation of a "breathless, restless, and clamorous society," it attempts too much for safety. Such a Government is a Government for fair weather only; and in the day of perplexity, distress, and storm, will be held responsible for the non-fulfilment of the impossible duties which it blindly undertook to perform; will be judged by its own words, and condemned out of its own mouth for disasters which it was powerless either to prevent or to modify. The State disease of France is too much government. It is a determina-



tion of blood to the head, and threatens apoplexy. To attempt to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number by means like these—to move men as if they were pawns upon a chess-board—to take no account of the reason and of the passions of humanity, and their free action upon the destinies of each individual—to regulate the State as if it were a steam-engine, and the Emperor the engineer, is to undertake a task beyond the power of the greatest hero, the greatest philosopher, and the greatest sage that ever did or ever will exist. Yet the Emperor seems to have no misgivings; and the world will admire his courage, if it doubt his wisdom. In the same lofty spirit of self-reliance he speaks of the inundations which last year afflicted such large districts of his Empire; and, having announced that he has every encouragement to hope that science will be so far enabled to control nature as to prevent the recurrence of such calamities, declares "that it is with him a point of honour that in France the rivers shall be made to return—like Revolutions—to their channels, no more to leave them." It strikes us that a boast like this is somewhat presumptuous. The strongest dykes and dams of great rivers may give way in extraordinary floods; and Revolution may burst out suddenly where no one expected it. Who among the Sovereigns of Europe seemed so strong as Louis Philippe? Yet, where is his dynasty? We most cordially hope that the throne and dynasty of Napoleon III. may long endure; and we ground our hope upon the belief that the Emperor is very much wiser than the Speech which he has made, and that in proportion as his power becomes more firmly fixed he will relax the severity of his present system, and allow some little scope and room for the intelligence of his people.

#### BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

THE Board of Trade tables for 1856 were delayed till Thursday, when they were published in order to make up the landing accounts and include all cargoes properly appertaining to the year. They are now tolerably complete, and give us details of the Customs and Excise duties for the year, as well as the usual statements of the imports and exports. As the most significant and concise expression of the national prosperity, we will mention first the value of the British manufactures and produce exported in 1856, £115,890,857, against £95,688,085 in 1855, an increase in 1856 of £20,202,772. So the total shipping entered inwards and outwards engaged in the foreign trade was, in 1856, 17,904,216 tons; in 1855, 15,367,132 tons. In like manner the tonnage of the coasting trade was 26,074,527 in 1856, and 25,274,477 in 1855. The imports supply no such general test of the total increase in the year; but wheat, flour, and corn of all kinds, with all the materials of manufacture (such as cotton, flax, silk, wool, &c.), were in excess in 1856; though such was the activity of our industry that at the end of the year the stocks of these articles were small and the prices rising. Of some articles of consumption, as coffee, the supply has been less; of others, as sugar, it has been greater, though the consumption—showing the effect of high prices and high duties—has been less. On the whole, however, there was generally an increase in the imports, though not equal to the large increase on the exports.

The total net receipts of Customs duties in the year was £23,745,566; in 1855, £22,335,063. Of the former sum, £488,724 was levied by the 1s. duty on grain and meal; £124,458 on butter; and £49,492 on cheese: making a sum of £662,813 levied on the general food of the people—which has the additional disadvantage of raising the price to the consumer, at least equal to the duty, of all that is grown or made at home. On coffee, £586,764; on sugar of all kinds, £5,648,632; on tea, £5,538,241; and on tobacco, £5,209,624 were levied, so that the ordinary enjoyments of the bulk of the people contribute the largest proportion to the Customs duties. The amount of the Excise duties is not given, but only the quantities of the articles excised. Malt pays a duty of 2s. a bushel and 5 per cent; and the quantity of malt brought to charge was 36,970,427 bushels in 1856; in 1855, 33,882,006 bushels. Paper pays a duty of 1½d. per lb., and 5 per cent, and the quantity of paper brought to charge was, in 1856, 172,917,596 lb.; in 1855, 155,657,843 lb. These specimens will suffice to show how great was our trade, and how great and increasing was the industry of the people, in 1856.

#### THE COURT.

The first intimation of the arrangements of the Court for the approaching season was made public, on Thursday, in an announcement that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, on behalf of her Majesty, hold Leves on Thursday, the 26th inst., and on Thursday, the 12th March. It is also understood that his Royal Highness will hold another Levee before Easter.

The Queen has appeared in public several times since her arrival at Buckingham Palace, and we rejoice to add, is looking remarkably well. On the day following the arrival of the Court in London her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Hon. Flora MacDonald and Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Royal, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Monday her Majesty the Queen, with his Royal Highness the Prince, went to the New Palace of Westminster, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice. Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings, received the Queen and conducted her to the Prince's Chamber, where Gibson's group in marble of her Majesty sitting upon her throne, holding her sceptre and a laurel crown, with the figures of Justice and Clemency on the right and left of the Sovereign, has been recently placed. The Royal party inspected the bassi relievi in the same chamber, and were conducted to the Robing-room to view Mr. Dyce's frescoes; to St. Stephen's Hall to inspect the statues; to the House of Commons; and to the Upper Waiting Hall to view the frescoes. Her Majesty left the Palace by the Peers' new entrance at eleven o'clock.

The marriage of the Countess Helene Kielmansegge, daughter of his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, with Lieut.-Colonel Lord Arthur Hay, brother of the Duchess of Wellington, took place on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

The marriage of Colonel Biddulph, Master of the Queen's Household, with the Hon. Mary Frederica Seymour, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick and Lady Mary Seymour, and late one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour, was celebrated on Monday, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the immediate relatives of the parties. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel of the Palace, by the Hon. and Rev. Reginald Sackville West, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. G. Knight to a rural deanery in the diocese of Peterborough; Rev. F. H. Caldwell to Bolton-le-Moors. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. J. Chichester to Clonelly, Devonshire; Rev. H. Cooper to Nunington, near Oswald Kirk, Yorkshire; Rev. H. P. Foulkes to Llandysall, Montgomeryshire; Rev. W. Sabine to Hotham, Yorkshire; Rev. F. de Parravicini to Avening, near Stroud, Gloucestershire; Rev. J. Hewett to Compton Martin with Nempnett, Somerset. *Vicarages:* The Rev. A. D. Wilkins to Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire; Rev. H. Brancker to Stantonbury, Buckinghamshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. E. Wergall to Buxton, Derbyshire; Rev. F. le G. White to Croxton, near Eccleshall, Staffordshire; Rev. A. F. Forde to St. Matthew's, Twiggworth, Gloucestershire; Rev. F. W. Davis to St. Peter's Church, Manchester; Rev. C. J. Sterling to Etruria, Shelton, Staffordshire.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTS OF ENGLAND.—The College of Dentists of England held their "inaugural meeting," at Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday evening, when six hundred gentlemen, including many of the leading members of the medical profession, assembled to partake of tea and coffee, and listen to a lecture on the importance of the dental art and the necessity of associating all the dentists of England. The president, Mr. Robinson, having delivered an oration, and promised a series of lectures, the company then surveyed the dental phenomena on the tables. Several "charming" specimens of caries and a beautiful series of diagrams with microscopic preparations excited a good deal of attention. Altogether this must be considered as a most successful inauguration of the Dental College.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The application to the Court of Chancery for leave to appeal to the House of Lords against the adjudication of bankruptcy in this ill-fated corporation has not been successful. Mr. Marcus, the original petitioner, instructed Messrs. Harrison and Lewis to take the necessary steps to get the appeal heard this Session; the point raised being the validity of the act of bankruptcy. On Wednesday last the Judges decided to refuse the application, on the ground that it had not been made in time. Thursday was appointed, by adjournment, for the last examination of those directors who represented the bank under the bankruptcy. Very few persons were present, as it was well known that, as no account had been filed, the proceedings would be *pro forma*, and that a further adjournment must take place. Mr. Linklater applied for an adjournment, and expressed a hope that, after the decision of the Lords Justices on Wednesday, refusing to grant an appeal against their judgment confirming the adjudication in bankruptcy, further litigation would end; and he expressed his belief that, before next meeting—in fact, in a few days—a reasonable and satisfactory compromise would be effected between the shareholders and other parties interested, so as to prevent any further harassing proceedings. Mr. Lawrance expressed the same hope and belief; and it was agreed that the meeting should be adjourned till the 30th April next, before which time the account would be filed. A discussion arose with respect to a debt which had been assigned since the bankruptcy, but as all the parties were not before the Court, the case was adjourned. Mr. Linklater said, as the assignees were in no way interested in the matter, it was only a question who were entitled to the dividend.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, at the Suffolk-street Gallery; the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster in the chair. Mr. Edward Griffiths read a paper on "Middlesex at the time of the Domesday Survey," in which he pointed out the modes of tenure, and enumerated the principal holders of land which figure in that venerable record. The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., followed with the first of a series of papers entitled "Walks in the City," alluding to the demolitions and alterations now in progress throughout the City, which made it peculiarly desirable that a record should exist of these objects of archaeological or artistic interest which were thus daily disappearing. In the ward of Bishopsgate every ancient house worthy of notice was reported on and delineated. Many of them were attributable to Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren; and numerous fronts, doorways, staircases, ceilings, and chimney-pieces remained in all their beauty, and were invaluable as the best of all models for the houses of our own day. The third and last paper was the second of a series on the "Monumental Brasses of London and Middlesex," by the Rev. C. Bontell.

JUVENILE VAGRANCY.—On Monday evening a general meeting of the joint members of the Law Amendment Society and the National Reformatory Union was held at No. 3, Waterloo-place, to consider the bill recently brought before Parliament for the suppression of juvenile vagrancy. Lord Brougham presided; and among others present were the Bishop of London, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., the Lord Mayor, the Hon. Mr. Liddell, M.P., the Rev. Sidney Turner; and a deputation was also present from the Birmingham Educational Association. The Bishop of London moved "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a measure for the suppression of juvenile vagrancy, which is a fertile source of crime, should be enacted." The Lord Mayor seconded the motion. He suggested that if the Government would allow some of the old men-of-war ships to be used as reformatory schools they would be admirably adapted to carrying out the object in view. The resolution was carried unanimously. Considerable discussion took place on the details of the measure and the suggestion contained in the report of the committee, in which the Chairman, Lord R. Cecil, Sir S. Northcote, the Rev. S. Turner, Mr. Elliott, Mr. D. Power, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Anderson, and others took part. Some modifications in the details of the bill (which appeared to meet the general support of the meeting) were then made by Sir S. Northcote, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—The number of patients relieved at this hospital during the week ending on the 14th inst. was 2351, of which 830 were new cases.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the hospital on Monday last; Mr. Labouchere in the chair. The report showed that the recent enlargement and improvement of the hospital, which have been effected at a cost of nearly £2500, had been met by special and other recent subscriptions; and that the number of admissions during the past year was 10,665, being an increase of 568 patients during the year.

LIFE-BOATS FOR THE COAST.—The National Life-boat Institution, for the preservation of life from shipwreck, has decided to place life-boats on every point on the coast where it can be shown—first, that one is wanted, in consequence of the frequency of wrecks in the locality; secondly, that an efficient crew can be found to man the boat; thirdly, that some local contributions will be raised, to assist to pay for the erection of the boat-house, and the future maintenance of the establishment. The cost of a life-boat establishment, including boat, transporting carriage, and boat-house, is between £300 and £400. The first and most important step has been secured by this Institution, viz.—a safe and powerful life-boat. The next step now is to build a sufficient number of such boats, place them where required, and provide for their supervision and maintenance. In the accomplishment of a work of such benevolence and national importance the Royal National Life-boat Institution need have no misgiving as to funds being forthcoming.

MR. SERJEANT CHANNELL was sworn in one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the room of the late Sir J. Alderson, on Saturday last, at the Privy Council Office, before the Lord Chancellor.

DISSOLUTION OF THE STEPNEY UNION.—On Wednesday last Mr. Southwell, the vestry clerk of the hamlet of Mile-end Old Town, containing 65,000 inhabitants, received an official letter from the Central Poor-law Board giving orders for the separation of the hamlet from the Stepney Union. The separation is to take effect on Lady-day next, and a board of guardians, to consist of eighteen persons, are to be elected on the 14th of March.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN IN SMITHFIELD.—On Tuesday afternoon several thousand persons assembled in the north-east corner of Smithfield, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Ernest Jones. Mr. Jones spoke upwards of two hours in condemnation of the Government, the aristocracy, and our system of legislation generally, dwelling at the same time on the excellence of the people's charter and the advantages of home colonisation. At half-past two the vast meeting quietly dispersed.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALWORTH.—On Wednesday morning Thomas Fuller Bacon, and Martha Bacon, his wife, were once more brought from Horsemerger-lane Gaol to Lambeth Police Court. When the examination was about to commence, Mr. Atter received from the Waterloo station the following telegraphic communication, forwarded from Stamford, "Arsenic is found by Dr. Taylor." On reading the document Mr. Atter left his seat, approached the dock, and had some private communication with his client, and related to him the fact of the message. The telegraphic message was handed to the chief clerk, who placed it before the magistrate. Mr. Elliott, after reading it, addressing Inspector Young, asked if he had any more evidence to offer against the prisoners, and Mr. Young replied that he had not. Mr. Elliott next asked the professional gentlemen engaged in the case if they had anything to offer to the Court, and both answered in the negative. Mr. Elliott then said that he had come to the determination of sending both the prisoners for trial. A question would arise respecting the state of mind of the female prisoner, and it would be the province of the jury to pronounce an opinion upon it. The prisoners were then committed for trial. The adjourned inquest at Stamford on the body of the prisoner's mother was brought to a close on Wednesday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Bacon. It appears that the wretched man had been tempted to commit the crime by a desire to obtain possession of some property which his mother possessed.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE CHERRY-TREE TAVERN.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before two o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. H. A. Goff, the Old Cherry-Tree Tavern, Kingsland. The inmates, upon jumping out of bed, ran to the stairs, but huge bodies of flame rolled upwards, indicating that all egress by that means was cut off. They therefore ran to the first-floor window. The police-officer told them to remain a few minutes, as the Royal Society's fire-escape was just at hand; but so intense was the heat, and so strong the smoke, that they were nearly suffocated. Mr. H. A. Goff got on the lead, and jumped from the first-floor window. At that moment the fire-escape arrived, with J. Barton, conductor, who immediately ascended the ladder and descended with Miss Goff; he again ascended, and rescued Miss Emma Goff and the servant girl; and afterwards succeeded in saving a soldier and his wife. But for the perseverance of Barton several persons must have been suffocated or burnt to death. The fire was not subdued until the premises were burnt down and the adjoining houses considerably damaged.

LAW REFORM.—Baron Martin has been added to the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Statute and Common Law Courts and the Courts of Assize, in the room of Baron Alderson, deceased. The Commissioners meet every Saturday, under the presidency of Chief Justice Lord Campbell, to hear evidence, and to decide upon the subject of their labours. Although they have come to no decision respecting the number of judges in the Common Law Courts, it is understood that the present judicial staff cannot be safely reduced. The business of the Assizes is much more likely to be increased than diminished. In fact, we are likely to have a general gaol delivery three times a year. This view is fortified by the appointment of a new Baron of the Exchequer, after it had been found that the court was full of business, and that it was not expedient to send a commissioner on circuit, instead of a judge, if it could be avoided in time. Mr. Serjeant Channell has, therefore, been appointed the new Judge, instead of being sent on circuit as a commissioner only. The law commission have examined several of the Judges, and are about to examine the authorities and representatives of Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., who are anxious to have the assizes held in those places.

THE WESTMINSTER BELLS.—The largest of the four quarter bells for the Westminster clock was cast last week at Norton, near Stockton, the birthplace of the great bell. It is pronounced to be of the intended note, B, a fifth above the great bell, and an octave below the bell which was lately cast of similar metal by Messrs. Warner for the same pattern, but of half the size and one-eighth of the weight, for the cast-iron clock, with the Westminster clock escapement, made by Mr. Dent, of the Strand, for the Queen at Balmoral. The diameter of this bell is six feet exactly, and its weight will be a little under four tons; it will therefore rank next to the great clock bells of Lincoln, St. Paul's, and Exeter, and above those of Canterbury and Gloucester, and considerably above the tenor bells of the largest peals in England—Exeter, St. Mary-le-Bow, and York Minster.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.—A meeting was held at the British Institution, City-road, on Monday night, to consider the war with China, and to protest against a standing army. Resolutions to the effect that the bombardment of Canton and the expedition to Persia were iniquitous and unnecessary were carried, and a petition to the House of Commons, embodying the resolution, was agreed to.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on Sunday last, at the Church of St. Augustine and St. Faith, on behalf of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria-park, which resulted in adding the sum of £27 8s. 7d. to the funds of this excellent charity.

ORGAN PERFORMANCE.—On Monday evening last, at Messrs. Bishop and Starr's factory, Lisson-grove, Mr. J. T. Cooper performed on an organ which these celebrated builders have just completed for the cathedral, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. The organ is an excellent specimen, and was admirably exhibited by the player. The selection of pieces performed was from the great masters, Handel, Mozart, Bach, &c., and received hearty applause from a numerous auditory.

EDUCATION.—Mr. N. F. Zaba had on Wednesday the honour of an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in order to explain the arrangement of his historical chart, which not only facilitates the study of universal history, but also strengthens the memory. His Royal Highness took a great interest in examining the details of the subject, and expressed his conviction of its practical utility.

WEST KENT ELECTION.—On Thursday Mr. Martin was elected for West Kent by a considerable majority over his opponent, Sir W. Riddell.

COOMBE RAGGED SCHOOLS, DUBLIN.—The new ragged schools for the Coombe district were opened on the 11th inst., in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, subscribers to, and friends of, the institution, removed hither from the Weavers' Hall and New-row. The new home contains four school-rooms, each calculated to accommodate 150 children; and school business was commenced on the 9th inst., when 120 infants, 80 girls, and 130 boys attended. At the formal opening on the 11th about 300 children, most of them clothed in garments "indiscoverably ragged," were regaled with a wholesome meal. The Rev. Mr. MacCarthy gave out a grace and some hymns; and between the parts of the feast the Rev. A. Dallas briefly addressed the assemblage, alluding to the advantages of the institution, the wonderful progress they had made, and the hopes which they entertained. He announced that that morning an anonymous person had sent him £50 in aid of the funds. The children were, before breaking up, questioned on various subjects, but principally upon their acquaintance with Scripture, by the Rev. Mr. MacCarthy, and the answering was highly creditable to the schools.

THE DEARTH OF COTTON.—Mr. Henry Ashworth, the extensive cotton-spinner, of Turton, near Bolton, and vice-president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, is now in the United States, whither he has gone for the purpose of increasing his stores of information as to the branch of trade in which he is engaged, and its raw material.—*Leeds Mercury.*

#### BRITISH INSTITUTION.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

HAVING reviewed the works of more novel interest in our former notice, we now call attention to a few remaining paintings which possess equal merit in degree though perhaps not in kind.

Mr. Dicksee must have been in the humour of Sterne when he conceived the subject of his picture entitled "A Little Scarecrow" (535). It is as oddly misleading and mystifying in title, as it is delightfully simple and unaffected in treatment. Such a charming little gem of rusticity might have been set in an idyl of Theocritus, a description by Thomson, or a stanza by Wordsworth. Let our readers are somewhat incredulous, however, we will at once inform them that the "Scarecrow" is not a figure with a crownless hat and its coat buttoned at the back undergoing the Hindoo torture of holding the arms constantly at right angles with the body—and this, too, after having apparently undergone the amputation of both legs; nor is it another of these unfortunate with a red coat which our landscape-painters sometimes introduce to force their greens; nor is it any little object so ill favoured as to be figuratively a "scarecrow." It is simply a chubby little—but our Engraving on the next page will afford the best explanation.

Mr. Jackson, judging from his two contributions, is a great lover of Nature in all her moods. In the first we have the tender ineffable slumber of the infant; in the second the wrath and madness of a giant. "Ruins of Dunstanborough Castle—a Calm Evening" (162) is indescribably quiet and gentle. You forget in its gracious influence that it is a mere representation of material facts. As you trace the snowy fringes of those slowly-undulating waves scarcely breaking along the beach you almost listen for their hissing hush, and fancy each dying cadence Nature's evening lullaby. The night-mist rising on the sea behind the cliff, where the sun's influence has been longest absent, is also nicely observed. In startling contrast to this picture is "Bamborough Castle" (330). Here, though the extreme paroxysm is past, the fury of the elements is still terrific, and the wreck on the shore is probably only one of many victims, for the grand sweeping of the swell tells, in its accumulated volume, of long-continued violence. Note, also, what wind and motion there are in the rack of the sky—how the under surfaces of the clouds are torn and rent, and how ghastly is the lurid light beyond!

Mr. T. Danby possesses the happy art of catching stray rays of light and floating waifs of cloud. But, in this he may be rivalled by the photographer. No camera, however, could entrap the delicate sunny tints which he has magically wooed from their ethereal home. In this the artist is the greater enchanter, that with a wave and a stroke of his pencil-wand he can command and enslave not merely the sunbeam but the rainbow. Look, for example at "The Evening Drink in a Mountain Lake" (65). How cunningly the artist has caught the sunset glow reflected from the cloud overhead, and its dusky-gold refraction in the water at our feet;—not forgetting to notice also the back of the ripple, where the golden light playfully glances through the translucent medium, and, by borrowing its colour, and blending with the reflected azure of the opposite portion of the sky, is changed into liquid emerald. "A Summer Evening" (364) is not quite so happy. The monotonous character of the light and shade and colour, contributes certainly to convey the impression of the peaceful stillness of the hour; but we contend that, without the notes of the nightingale, the scene is rather heavy and uninteresting. Mr. Danby's *confrères* will, however, appreciate the effect of variety given to the foreground foliage; for where the light is so subdued, the degrees of light and shade and colour—or, as some critics would have it, the chromatic scale and the compass of chiaroscuro—are of course greatly limited.

"A Tranquil Stream in Autumn, North Wales" (173), by Mr. Branwhite, is extremely rich in its hues and successful in its effects; though, in all this general splendour, the artist has somewhat forgotten to pay attention to the accuracy and finish of his detail. The



glowing evening rays, breaking over the tops of the trees, streaming through a cleft in the overhanging rock, and pouring their delicate roseate tints full on the opposite hills, are, nevertheless, admirably-studied effects.

Mr. Hering, in "The Townhall and Market-place at Orta, Piedmont" (185), has done justice to the picturesqueness of the buildings, and rendered the rippling expanse of the lovely Lago with rare felicity. "The Guidecca, Venice" (302), is not so pure and bright in colour as usual; but some of this is due, no doubt, to the proximity of Miss Mutrie's flaming cactus.

"A Cattle-Shed" (193), by Mr. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., is a delightfully-unpretending little picture of animal life. Its gradations of negative colour are very nicely managed.

Mr. H. Boddington, in "A Summer Morning on the Thames" (289), takes us out through the "field dew consecrate" to join in the orisons nature seems to pay in the "silence of early light" to her great Creator. The primrose-light of the stainless morning sky is very beautiful. There is some good painting of foliage in the other picture by this artist (No. 247)—as, for example, in the foreground birch.

"A Contemplative Youth" (281), by Mr. Lucas, is well drawn and honestly painted. We do not, however, exactly admire the enamel surface of the face. The hands are extremely well modelled, and, which is more uncommon, they seem part of the individual, and carry out the sentiment in their character. They are what D'Arpentigny calls the psychical type of hand.

"Morning after a Storm off the Corbiere Rocks, Jersey" (343), by Mr. Wilson, is very striking in effect. The sea still rages unrelentingly against the jagged and splintered rocks and lashes itself into foam, like revenge unsatisfied. The burnt sienna of the rocks tells powerfully against the "silver fury" of the sea.

"Caerhŷn Low Water" (547), by Mr. Oakes, is one of the most original landscapes in the rooms. All the left-hand portion, including the glassy surface of the flowing water and the beautiful cloud composition, is very admirable, and somewhat reminiscent of Constable.

Mr. G. C. Stanfield (son of Mr. Stanfield, R.A.) makes much progress. He paints with great decision and firmness (rare qualities with English artists), and with a fine feeling for light and atmosphere. A pleasing freshness which we noticed in his less-recent works he is also recovering; witness the little picture, "Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire" (270). What truth of light and distinctness there is, too, in No. 202! We greatly admire, likewise, the vigorous and honest painting in "Cochem, on the Moselle" (52); but it has a certain foreign tone which Mr. Stanfield has, perhaps, unconsciously borrowed from Continental art. Too cold a brown (Cologne earth?) pervades the shadows, rendering the tone slightly unpleasant.

There are two amusing pictures by Mr. H. O'Neil having reference to the recent schism in art, styled "Pre-Raphaelitism." They are called "The Two Extremes"—one representing "The Pre-Raphaelite" (485) and the other "The Post-Raphaelite" (483). As the interest arises from professional allusions, many of our readers may thank us if we point out that, in the first picture a conceited-looking young artist is represented painting with infinite labour, as may be seen from the minute specks of colour on his palette, in the style which he imagines was that anterior to the time of Raphael. He has two red-haired models posed, the one appealing to the other. These he is painting from in the most formal, hard manner possible, and giving them the sourest of expressions;

and we read in "black letter" on the frame that the subject is to be "Love and Duty." The artist sits on his stool as if doing penance, with his long hair combed down with ascetical straightness. He wears a mediæval mantle, and the back of his studio is covered with a monster

fresco. The companion picture is the other "extreme." Here we have the "Post-Raphaelite," or an artist working with the free abandonment of manner which, except when restrained by a theory, follows that mastery of the technical parts of the art which the more modern masters have helped succeeding artists to acquire. Mr. Palette is here dashing away at the portrait of a charming dark-haired girl, and as he sways himself backward and inclines his head on one side, you cannot help sympathising with the evident gusto with which he is giving that bold, yet light-handed, stroke of his brush.

When we announce the subject of a picture as "The Last Scene in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor'" (448), and when we give Mr. G. Cruikshank's name as that of the artist, we may safely leave the rest to the reader's imagination; for that the fun and humour of the scene are cleverly realised by a congenial spirit is quite unnecessary to mention.

We have rarely seen a picture displaying a higher degree of Dutch imitation or more intensity of tone—although obtained by carrying Sir Joshua Reynolds's precept, of painting all the shadows of one colour, too far than we remarked in "A Letter Requiring an Answer" (539), by Mr. W. C. Thomas. There is, however, a very unfortunate mistake in this somewhat romantic title, or in the choice of the very unromantic face.

We presume from his name that Mr. Calderon is quite at home in the subject of his picture named "Spanish Ballads" (476). There is some unmistakably good drawing and painting in it. The difficult foreshortening of the hands playing the guitar is perfectly mastered.

Two pictures by Mr. Moore, though utterly dissimilar in subject, have each equal merit. The first is "A Monk of Old," (62) with a rubicund nose, and that part of his person very protuberant where he has no doubt put many such a carafe of wine as that before him, which he has partly quaffed. The holy father is now asleep, and very humorous his reverence looks. Mr. Moore's second work is a charming little landscape (No. 115.)

"View in the Environs of Albano" (482), by Mr. Duval, is remarkable for the truth with which the sombre tone and dusk effect of the Campagna is given.

We regret that our limits will not permit us to describe the exquisite little study by Mr. Frost, A.R.A.; or the excellent works of the following artists—viz., Messrs. Helmsley, G. Smith, Joy, Provis, Deane, Underhill, Niemann, Horlor, Cole, Cobbett, Collinson, and Holland.

#### THE LATE SNOWSTORM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(From an Artistic Correspondent.)

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 21, 1857.

NOT for twenty-five years has this part of the country been visited (and the telegraph—our only communication from a distance—sends us similar accounts) by so heavy a snowstorm: a fall of snow, accompanied by a violent wind, drifting the snow so as to cut off all railway communication, and entirely to impede the business of the city, all the shops being closed and the only business doing being what is called "breaking-out" and "making tracks."

The New Bedford Evening Standard informs us that the superintendent of streets has employed a large force, and communication will soon be reopened between different portions of the city. That well-known individual, the "oldest inhabitant," confidentially informs us that the late storm "beats all."

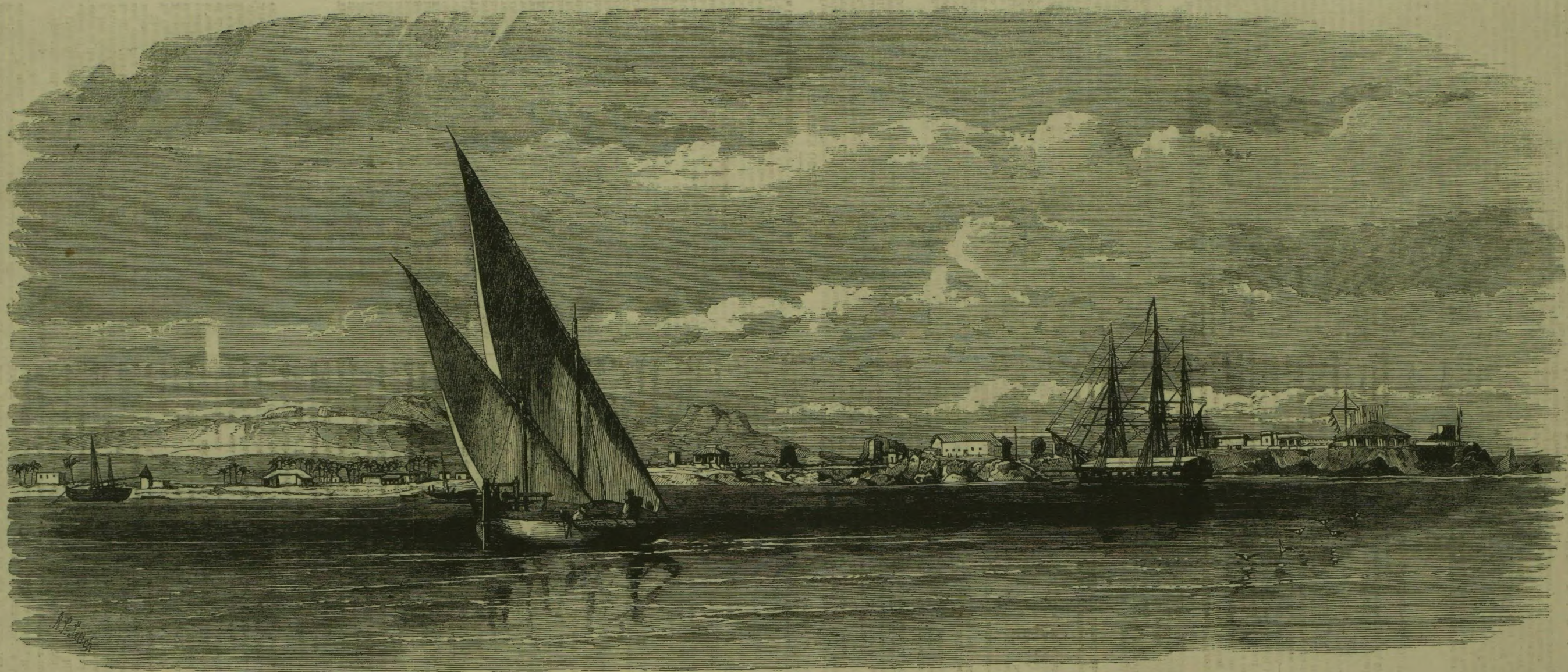


"THE LITTLE SCARECROW."—PAINTED BY T. DICKSEE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



THE RECENT DEEP SNOW IN MASSACHUSETTS: STREET IN NEW BEDFORD.





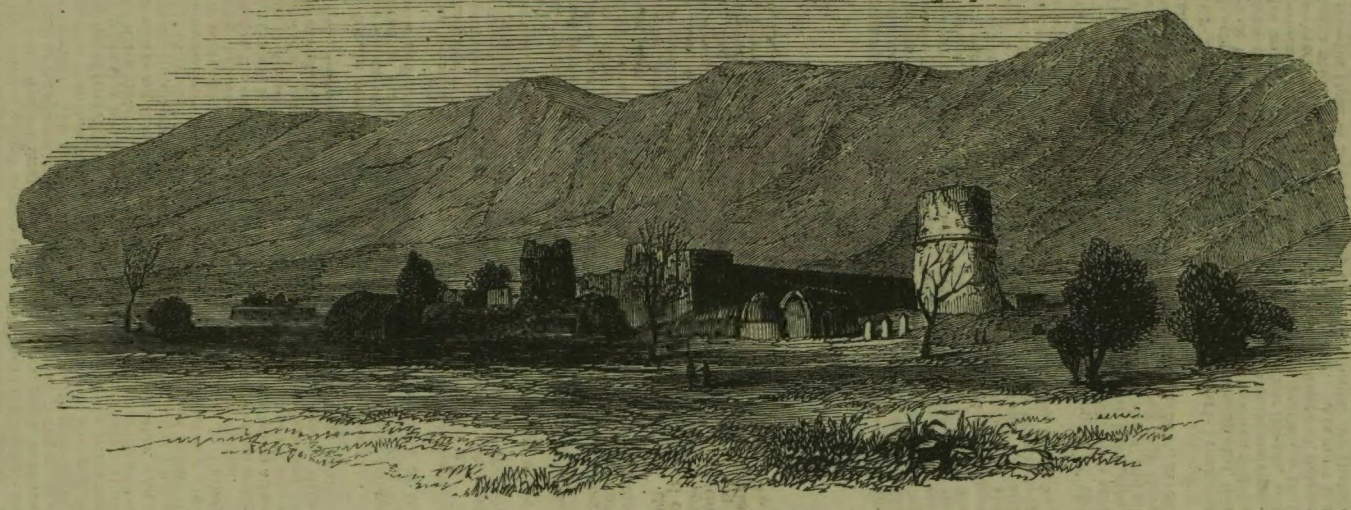
BASSADORE, THE BRITISH STATION AND DEPOT, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

## THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

THE latest despatches from the seat of war come down to the end of December, at which period the troops were intrenched in an encampment about a mile and a half from the fort of Bushire, in the neighbourhood of the wells, two regiments only being quartered in the town. Nothing of importance had occurred; but a force of 12,000 to 15,000 Persians were said to be in the neighbourhood, and contemplating an attack upon our camp. The health of the troops was satisfactory, the men who were at first affected by the brackish water having completely recovered upon the discovery of a sweeter supply. The cold was said to be very severe at night, the thermometer falling as low as 40 deg.; while in the day the heat was moderate, the range never exceeding 83 deg. The troops appear to have been suffering considerable hardship from the camp being two miles distant from the shore, and all supplies having to be brought that distance by the men, through a loose sandy soil like that of Sindh. Provisions were very dear, but an improvement was beginning to manifest itself by an increase in the number of native dealers.

The following letter, dated Bushire, Dec. 20, gives a few details relating to the expedition:—

Since my last nothing in the shape of warfare has taken place. The troops are encamped about a mile and a half from the port of Bushire. A bazaar has been established at the foot of the Three-gun Battery. The prices are exorbitant:—Mutton, two annas per lb.; bread, small loaves of about six inches long, four broad, and say two inches high (very badly baked), are sold at six the rupee; milk at five annas per bottle. Fruit is plentiful, such as oranges, lemons, &c., but dear; there are some pears to be found, but the sum asked is rather crisp. There is, however, an evident decline in the value of some articles, such as flour, sold at four annas the cuthaseer, can now be procured at sixteen and eighteen seers the rupee, and there is every probability of the prices still declining to a reasonable standard, as dealers in edibles are coming in daily. But carriage is not to be had for love or money; so that each corps has to supply half its strength every day for fatigue duty, and the landing of provisions and camp equipage is found a very slow and wearisome task. In the first place, the ships' boats, when loaded—and their loads are mere trifles in comparison to the requirements of the force—are towed by the smaller steamers, *Assyria*, *Snake*, *Lady Falkland*, *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, to within a couple of hundred yards of the beach; they are then towed in by the dingies and jolly-boats to about twenty or thirty yards from the water-mark, and the soldiers have then to go up to their armpits in the sea to unload them. From



KEUTA, IN THE BOLAN PASS.

the shore to the camp is a distance, as regards the First Brigade, of nearly two miles, and the consequence is that the men come home with a single load a day, wearied and fagged to death. General Stalker has issued a well-merited eulogium on the endurance of the troops from the landing to the surrender, of which I furnish you a copy. The hardships which they still endure scarcely fall short, even now, of that for which his admiration has been excited. One advantage of great moment favours them—the sun in the hottest part of the day does not exceed 80 degrees Fah.

Sales by auction of the prize property have been going on for the last four or five days. The horses and accoutrements of the Persian cavalry have fetched very high prices indeed, and some Persian carpets have sold for prices higher than would be asked for them even in England.

And now the great question at issue is our future destination. By the majority Shiraz is thought to be the direction the army will take, so soon as the reinforcements, for which transports have already left, come up to occupy this place; if so, we must first provide ourselves with mules or other cattle for the transport of tents and provisions, and then the sooner the reinforcements arrive the better, for the force is now in first-rate condition.

BUSHIRE, Dec. 24, 1856.

The trenches on the land face of the camp, which were commenced about the latter end of last week, are nearly complete, working parties of fourteen men per company being sent daily to perform tasks appointed by the engineer officers, and for which they are to receive the usual Government allowance. The men feel a pleasure in working during these cold mornings, and, as the line chosen is not interrupted by hard soil or stone, the job has progressed as favourably as the most sanguine engineer could wish.

An attack on our outlying pickets was reported this morning, and strange rumours of a Persian night attack are gaining ground. We have no fear of surprise, as our chain of sentries is formed on well-selected ground, and better men could scarcely have been sent on an expedition.

Our fleet of transports is decreasing daily by the return to Bombay of the merchantmen.

“GENERAL ORDER BY MAJOR-GENERAL STALKER.

“Major-General Stalker requests officers commanding brigades and regiments to be good enough to explain to those under their command the extreme satisfaction he has in recording his sense of the cheerful manner in which the troops composing the force have undergone the many privations they have been subjected to, since their landing at Ras Hallia to the present time. These privations have been of no ordinary description, for with an insufficiency of food they have had to contend, without shelter of any kind, against the inclemency of the weather. All these



have been borne with an alacrity and gallantry worthy of the highest praise. In the action of Bushire the troops showed that determined gallantry for which British troops have ever been renowned. The Major-General, in conclusion, tenders his best thanks to the officers and men of all ranks. By order,  
(Signed) "R. R. YOUNGHUSBAND,  
Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen. P. E. Force"

"Bushire, 17th Dec., 1856."

Upon the preceding page we have engraved from a sketch, by an officer of the Indian Navy, a general view of Bassadore, the British depot in the Persian Gulf. An illustration of the Town and Port, with a few descriptive details, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 10. In the present view, commencing from the left-hand, are the burial-ground, storehouse, native village, billiard-room, and remains of racket-court, the hospital, landing-place, and the residences of the Commodore and the Surgeon.

The vignette upon the preceding page is engraved from a sketch by Captain Malcolm Green, H.E.I.C.S. It shows the small village of Keerta, one of the best halting-places in the celebrated Bolan Pass, on the high-road to Afghanistan and Persia, from India; a locality of considerable interest in our present position with Persia. The Bolan is not so much a "pass" over a lofty range as a continuous succession of ravines and gorges, its length being between fifty-four and fifty-five miles; the highest point in the right of the view is the Camel's Hump Mountain. The pass is very important in a military point of view: it will be recollected that in 1839, the Bengal column of the Army of the Indus spent six days in marching through the pass, entering it on the 16th and leaving it on the 21st of March.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS EGERTON, K.G., EARL OF ELLESMERE, in the county of Salop, Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, in the county of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Lancashire, Deputy Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire, Rector of King's College, Aberdeen, Vice-President of the Literary Fund Society, a Trustee of the National Gallery, and D.C.L., was the second son of George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland, and grandson of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford, and Louisa, his second wife, daughter and eventually co-heir of Scrope, first Earl of Bridgewater. The Earl of Ellesmere was born the 1st Jan. 1800. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and, as Lord Francis Leveson Gower, sat in the House of Commons for Bitchingham, for the county of Sutherland, and afterwards for South Lancashire. He was made a Lord of the Treasury in 1827, Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1828, and Secretary at War in 1830. In politics he was a Conservative. The Earl, when Lord Francis Leveson Gower, earned considerable reputation as a writer and poet. His translation of Goethe's "Faust" has been deservedly popular. He also gracefully rendered into English verse Victor Hugo's drama of "Hernani," and Alexandre Dumas' tragedy of "Henri III. et sa Cour." His Lordship's version of the latter play, which was entitled "Catherine of Cleves," was performed with marked success at Covent-garden Theatre—Charles Kemble and his daughter, Miss Fanny Kemble, acting in it. His Lordship has been the author of various other literary productions. On inheriting, in 1833, the vast property of Francis Egerton, last Duke of Bridgewater, he dropped the surname of Leveson Gower, and assumed the surname and arms of Egerton only. He was himself raised to the Peerage as Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, in 1846; which were the names of the titles borne by his famous ancestor, Lord Chancellor Egerton, temp. James I. He had married, the 18th June, 1822, Harriet Catherine, eldest daughter of Charles Greville, Esq., by the Lady Charlotte Cavendish, his wife, daughter of William Henry, third Duke of Portland, and has had issue five sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him, except his youngest son, Granville, R.N., who, when sixteen years of age, was killed at sea, in 1850. The elder of Lord Ellesmere's daughters, Lady Alice Harriet Frederica, is the wife of the Hon. George Byng. The Earl of Ellesmere died on the 18th inst., at Bridgewater House, that magnificent London mansion which he had himself caused to be re-erected. The Earl's demise is the subject of deep and general regret. He possessed great taste and benevolence; he munificently patronised the arts, and showed himself ever a liberal friend to science and literature. He was beloved and esteemed both in public and private, and he bore, indeed, the credit of being a British nobleman of true worth and virtue. The Earl is succeeded in his honours by his eldest son, George Granville Francis, now the second Earl of Ellesmere, who was born in 1823; and married, in 1846, Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, youngest daughter of John, present Earl of Cawdor, and has issue two sons. A portrait of the deceased Earl appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, vol. viii., p. 60.

### THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

THE VERY REV. WILLIAM ROWE LYALL, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, who died on the 16th inst., has, during a long career in the Church, been remarkable for his ability, benevolence, and piety. He formerly held several livings in different parts of the country, and more especially in Suffolk. He was for more than twenty years Archdeacon of Colechester: he was the first Archdeacon of Maidstone, being so appointed in 1841. He held during a brief period a Canon's stall in Canterbury cathedral. He was private chaplain to Dr. Howley, when Bishop of London: he became Dean of Canterbury in 1845.

**WILLS AND BEQUESTS.**—The will of Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart., late of Stourhead, Wilts, has been proved in London: the acting executors are Frederick William Tyrwhitt Drake, and John Palmer, Esqrs.; power being reserved to Thomas D. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., the nephew. The personality was sworn under £160,000. The will is a short one, dated 26th April, 1854, and a codicil 11th May, 1855. The will refers to a long list of legacies on detached pieces of paper, headed by a bequest of £10,000 to Lord Augustus Charles Lennox Fitzroy, the other bequests extending in the whole to a sum of £35,000; also charitable bequests amounting to £10,000: amongst them is £2000 to the Westminster Hospital; to the Cancer, the Middlesex, and St. George's Hospitals £1000 each; and to other institutions smaller bequests. To each clerk in the banking-house of Hoares, Fleet-street, at the time of his retirement, a legacy of £100; and to those who have entered since, £50 each. The residue, real and personal, equally between the executors and his niece, Mary Frances Tyrwhitt Drake, and Jane Labbett. William Mason, Esq., who had formerly resided at Hackett's Hotel, but late of Duke-street, Manchester-square, and died possessed of £60,000, has left liberal legacies and annuities to the servants of the hotel.—Rowland Jones, Esq., of Bromhill, Carmarvonshire, £60,000.—An administration has just been granted to Mrs. Reed, of Stamford-street and Blackfriars-road, and likewise those at the corner of Snow-hill and Skinner-street. The effects referred to were those of her late mother, and were under £1000.

**DIVORCE AND TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION.**—The Lord Chancellor's bills on wills and divorce cases have been printed. The testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court (the Prerogative Court) is abolished, and the "Court of Probate," established to exercise the jurisdiction instead, to have the same powers throughout England as the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. One of the Vice-Chancellors will be made judge of the new court, and any other of the equity judges may supply his place in case of absence. An appeal will lie to the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and thence (or immediately, without so appealing) to the House of Lords, from all orders or decrees of the Court of Probate. In the Court of Probate the rules of evidence in common law courts are to be observed, and issues may be directed to common law courts. The second measure, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, abolishes the existing jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, and establishes a "Court of Marriage and Divorce," so called. The judges of this court will include the Lord Chancellor, the chief judges of the three common law courts, and the Dean of the Archbishops, three to be a quorum. The Dean of the Archbishops (who must always be present) will be called the "Judge Ordinary" of the court, and have full authority to hear and determine all matters, except petitions for dissolving a marriage. The new court is required to act on the "principle" of the old ecclesiastical courts. A wife whose husband has deserted her for the space of two years may obtain a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, and in such cases alimony will be awarded to the bereft lady. Husbands and wives who cannot agree upon other matters may "agree" thus far—viz., to live separately, as if sole and unmarried, and they may also by deed make any arrangement concerning their property. The wife thus divorced will be considered, as to property, a *feme sole*. Of course the parties may hereafter cohabit, but no suit may be preferred for restitution of conjugal rights. If the wife commit adultery, or the husband commit incest, bigamy, or adultery, with cruelty, a petition for dissolving the union may be presented to the court, and the court, if satisfied, may dissolve the marriage; but in this case also alimony may be ordered for the wife at the discretion of the court. When the time allowed for appeal expires, the parties will be free to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death. An appeal will lie to the House of Lords from the decision of the new court.

**THE SALE OF BEER BILL.**—On Saturday last the bill to amend the laws relating to the sale of beer, and the regulation of public-houses, &c., was printed. It contains twenty-three clauses, and it is proposed that it shall come into operation on the 1st of September next. Increased powers are given to publicans to remove drunken and disorderly persons, and persons drinking at unlawful hours may be fined 20s. each before two justices.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

MR. DIGBY WYATT (than whom no one is better real in the history of his art) is a little wrong in suggesting a tablet in Salisbury Cathedral as the appropriate monument to John Britton. Is Salisbury Cathedral the best place? Is a tablet the proper memorial? Sepulchral Markland, of Bath (Mr. Markland will forgive us the epithet and the revelation of the locality), more than hints, in a printed letter, that a tablet would be out of place, and that an altar, or rood screen, would be the best memorial to the author of "The Cathedral Antiquities of Great Britain." Tablets, it is urged, are unsightly. We admit that they are unsightly. Modern statues are unsightly in Gothic cathedrals. No doubt there are. But, it is asked, are not tablets and modern statues the largest-addressed memorials which affection and gratitude can erect to the greatest personal and public benefactors? Now enter any church in whose font a real (now no longer living) benefactor was baptised, and ask (as Mr. Markland would ask), "I observe not a memorial here of —, the real Man of Ross of charity and intelligence," and what is the sexton or clerk's answer? "I do not know, Sir; but that window is by Mr. Wailes, and that window, Sir, (mark its purple) is by Mr. Williment." No, Mr. Markland (no, no, Mr. George Godwin): John Britton's monument should be in the church of his native parish in Wiltshire.

The Duke of Portland having most liberally complied with the request of the Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester that Mr. Peter Cunningham should make the selection from what Walpole calls that "noble hospital of old portraits," Mr. Cunningham is now at Welbeck, selecting, arranging, and identifying (no light task) the vast collection of portraits collected by the Veres, the Ogles, the Cavendishes, and the Bentincks. Welbeck is rich in English historical miniatures by Hilliard, Oliver, Cooper, Hoskins, and Zincke. No collection is richer—that of the Duke of Buccleuch excepted. While on the subject of old portraits we may record the general pleasure expressed at the selection of Mr. Carpenter, of the British Museum, and of Mr. William Smith, late of Lisle-street, as two of the authorities in the committee for selecting the material purchases for the Stanhope Gallery of British Portraits.

The new buildings at Oxford are attracting attention. Mr. Butterfield has nearly completed a new chapel for Balliol College, in what the undergraduates call the streaky-bacon style of architecture; and Mr. Gilbert Scott has commenced a new chapel for Exeter College, which is to tower heavenwards above every chapel in the University. Balliol new chapel intrudes a little (by leave) on the entrance into Trinity, and is seen from the street. Exeter will not have this advantage. Both will prove attractive additions to the University. The streaky-bacon style is not an inapt designation—others call it the larded-meat style.

The following regulations for the guidance of contributors to the Educational Museum have just been issued by the Department of Science and Art:—

1. The Museum will be open free to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays to students and the public generally on payment of 6d. each, or a subscription of 10s. a year or 5s. a quarter, payable in advance.
2. Contributions forwarded for exhibition will be classified and arranged by the officers of the Museum.
3. Exhibitors will be requested to attach to their contributions descriptive labels, giving their names, uses, &c.; the size and form of such label to be hereafter determined.
4. It is desirable that the usual retail price should be distinctly marked on all articles sent for exhibition.
5. As it is the wish of the Committee on Education, and the evident interests of exhibitors, that the Museum should at all times represent the then existing state of educational appliances, every facility will be given for the introduction of new inventions, books, diagrams, &c., relative to education.
6. Books, and other educational appliances out of date, or the utility of which may have been superseded, or articles that may have become injured, may be removed or replaced at the option of the exhibitor.
7. To prevent confusion, and the possibility of articles being removed by persons not properly authorised by the exhibitor, due notice in writing of the intention to remove articles must be given, and no book or object is to be removed until it has been exhibited at least twelve months.
8. In order to protect the property of exhibitors, no article will be allowed to be removed from the Museum without a written authority from the Superintendent.
9. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the books and other objects in the Museum will be open to students and to the public for inspection and study, under such regulations as are usually found convenient in a public library.
10. A catalogue will from time to time be published, so as to keep pace as much as possible with the additions to the Museum, and the withdrawals from it.
11. Exhibitors desirous of advertising in the catalogue may send their prospectuses, illustrations, price-lists, &c., 1000 copies at a time, and printed in demy 8vo, so that they may be bound up in the catalogue. The binding will be free of cost to the exhibitor; but exhibitors will bear any depreciation in the value of the objects from their use by visitors.
12. All contributions forwarded to the Museum to be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Science and Art, Cromwell-gardens, South Kensington, care of Richard A. Thompson, Esq., Superintendent of the Museum.

We have been favoured with the following communication by a gentleman well known by his able translations of French historical literature:—

It has been frequently asserted that Napoleon I. contemptuously rejected Fulton's proposal to apply steam power to the propulsion of vessels, and even pronounced Fulton a "charlatan." This vulgar error has at length been conclusively refuted by the publication by M. Rapetti, in the *Moniteur* of the 17th instant, of the following holograph letter, which forms part of the forthcoming "Napoleon Correspondence":—

Monsieur de Champagny,—I have just read the scheme of Citizen Fulton (an engineer), which you have been far too late in submitting to me, *inasmuch as it may change the face of the world*. Be that as it may, it is my desire that you forthwith intrust the examination of it to a commission composed of members to be chosen by you from the different classes of the Institute. It is to that body that scientific Europe should look for judges competent to solve the problem in question. *A great truth—a physical, palpable fact—is apparent to me*. It is now the business of these scientific men to perceive, and to endeavour to appropriate, that fact. Their report, as soon as made, will be sent to you, and you will transmit it to me. *Contrive, if possible, to have all this done within eight days, for I am full of impatience.*  
NAPOLÉON.

Camp of Boulogne, 21st July, 1804.

In return for M. Rapetti's kindness in showing me the original letter I promised to translate it and lay it before the English public, to whom the document cannot fail to prove interesting.

Your obedient servant, D. F. C.

London, Feb. 19, 1857.

**IRISHMEN IN AMERICA.**—I must say to you that for an Irishman this is no country any more. Hostility to him and to his holy religion is now the order of the day with numbers of fanatical Americans. In a word, insolent hatred and deep prejudice have led some of them even to murder poor and unoffending men. It is not safe to go out of doors after dark; a perfect reign of terror has prevailed here during the last three months. Hitherto, to witness a riot was not thought of; but God help us! every morning the news or the question is common—"Who was killed last night?" The most respectable of the Irish families here speak of emigrating to the Brazils or Buenos Ayres. One word more: this is no country for an Irishman any longer. I am sorry to acknowledge it.—*Letter from New Orleans.*

A project is spoken of for uniting Trieste, Istria, Southern Tyrol, and Dalmatia with Lombardy and Venice. All these would then form a single province, with Milan as the capital.

## CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL OF THE WATFORD STATION.

ON Thursday a meeting took place at the Corn Exchange, Watford, of persons interested in preventing the contemplated removal by the directors of the North-Western Railway Company of the Watford station.

At eleven o'clock, the hour appointed for the assemblage, the hall of the Corn Exchange was crowded by the rank, wealth, and intelligence of the neighbourhood.

Amongst those present were the following noblemen and gentlemen, viz., Lord Robert Grosvenor, Viscount Malden, Lord Rokeby, Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.; Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.; William Stewart, Esq.; Nathaniel Hibbert, Esq.; Charles J. Pearce, Esq.; William Jones Lloyd, Esq.; G. M. Clarke, Esq.; Major Fosskett, Arthur Currie, Esq.; Thomas Branton Day, Esq.; William Capel, Esq.; J. Howard, Esq.; George Rooper, Esq.; Thomas R. Shute, Esq.; G. H. Betts, Esq.; H. Cobb, Esq.; William Longman, Esq.; John Robins, Esq.; Charles Cumberlege, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Newcome; H. H. Henson, Esq.; G. M. Taunton, Esq.; C. W. Moore, Esq.; —Puncher, Esq.; John Goodyear, Esq.; Spencer Pidcock, Esq.; —Rose, Esq., &c.

Charles F. Humbert, Esq., acted as secretary to the meeting.

Lord Robert Grosvenor, on taking the chair, expressed his acknowledgments for the honour conferred upon him on such an important occasion. The noble Lord then proceeded to give a little history of the rapid rise of that town, both in respect to property and population, since the formation of the Watford station, about twenty-three years ago. The improvement in the value of land and buildings in the neighbourhood was principally owing to the establishment of a first-class station at Watford, and he could not help thinking that such a resolution as was contemplated by some of the directors of the North-Western Railway without consulting the opinions of the shareholders generally (of which he himself was one), and without paying the slightest deference to the interests or convenience of the public, was of a most despotic, unjust, and he would almost say, illegal character (hear, hear). He thought it must be admitted by every one who knew anything of the locality, and who had looked at the map, that there could not be a more judicious place for a first-class station than Watford. They had not only in its neighbourhood a considerable amount of industrial occupation connected with agriculture, but also some extensive silk and paper mills. The canal also contributed a most important traffic for the railway. Besides those there were a vast number of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, to some of which was attached much historical notoriety. Watford was beautifully situated, and at a most convenient distance from London. It consequently attracted a great number of merchants and other gentlemen of business, who invested large sums of money in the purchase of land and buildings, as residences, there, upon the faith of the permanency of the Watford station. The great misfortune connected with their railway system appeared to be this, that the directors never seemed to aim at the accommodation of the public at all, when their own private interests were at stake, or when they had to compete with some rival company. It was then simply like a game of chess between one company and the other—their whole idea being that of endeavouring to check each other. As in the present case, the directors were often guilty of an act which any one of them would not attempt to justify. The noble Lord concluded by observing that he would leave it to the other gentlemen to show further cause against the contemplated removal of the Watford station to Bushey, while moving and seconding the resolutions that were to be proposed.

Mr. Humbert, the secretary, then read a number of letters from noblemen and gentlemen, who, while apologising for their inability to attend the meeting, protested in the strongest terms against the proposed alteration of the station. Amongst the writers were the Earl of Clarendon, the Hon. C. Cavendish, M.P.; John Carpenter, Esq.; Hulton-bridge Mills; J. Scott, Esq.; Lincoln's-inn-fields; Robt. Clutterbuck, Esq.; Watford House, &c.

Lord Malden, in proposing the first resolution, declaring that the removal of the station would amount to a breach of faith by the railway company towards the public, said he was authorised to state that the Earl of Essex and Lord Verulam fully concurred in the object of the meeting.

Mr. Rooper seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, with the exception of a Mr. Wells, who held up his hand against it. Lord Rokeby, in a telling speech, proposed the next resolution, declaring that the proposed removal would inflict a great injury upon the property in the neighbourhood.

The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. Hibbard, was carried unanimously.

Several other resolutions of a similar character were subsequently passed, amid the most perfect unanimity.

It was then resolved that a deputation, headed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, should proceed immediately to town, and inform the directors of the North-Western Railway Company of the nature of the meeting that had just taken place.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed upon the committee to conduct the opposition to this measure, viz.:—The Earl of Essex, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; Lord Rokeby, Viscount Malden, Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.; Charles Cumberlege, Esq.; William Capel, Esq.; Nathaniel Hibbert, Esq.; William Longman, Esq.; Wm. Jones Lloyd, Esq.; Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.; Chas. Pearce, Esq.; George Rooper, Esq.; William Stewart, Esq.; E. H. Wood, Esq.; C. F. Humbert, Hon. Sec.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**GOVERNMENT CIRCULATING MUSEUM COLLECTION.**—This interesting collection, consisting of 400 specimens, representing each section of the central Museum of Ornamental Art at Gore-house, and comprising glass, lace, works in metal, ivory carvings, woven fabrics, &c., will be exhibited in Liverpool at the beginning of March, and be visited at the Exhibition-rooms, in Post-office-place, in that town, for a period of six weeks. The Queen has contributed to it several of the costliest and most beautiful pieces from her unrivalled collection of Sèvres porcelain. The collection, said to be worth £20,000, is conveyed in a carriage specially constructed for the purpose, adapted to all railways. It has been already exhibited at Birmingham, Nottingham, Macclesfield, Norwich, Leeds, &c., where it attracted a large number of persons.

**LIVERPOOL PUBLIC LIBRARY.**—The foundation-stone of the free public library at Liverpool is to be laid on the 15th April. It is said that Lord Derby, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Disraeli, the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, Mr. Cobden, and all the prominent advocates of education have been invited, and that there will be a magnificent dinner given to Mr. William Brown, M.P., in St. George's Hall.

**THE ART-TREASURES BUILDING.**—The new Art-Treasures Palace at Manchester, the shell of which has only just been completed, was thrown open on Wednesday last, previous to receiving its internal fittings and decorations, for promenade. The visitors were limited, the only persons admitted being subscribers to the guarantee fund, their friends, and holders of season-tickets. The number of ladies and gentlemen thus admitted, however, amounted to between six and seven thousand, despite the unfavourable weather which prevailed during the day. Amongst the company were—the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Lincoln, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. J. Watts (Mayor of Manchester), Sir J. Potter; Messrs. Fairbairn, Entwistle, Ashton, Stern, E. Potter, and Heron (members of the executive committee), and many other persons, members of the leading families in the neighbourhood.

**PREACHING TO THE WORKING CLASSES.**—Last Sabbath evening the Rev. Norman M'Leod, of the Barony, commenced a series of sermons to the working classes, in the Martyrs' Church, Parliamentary-road, Glasgow. The reverend gentleman said a vast number of working men attended no church, from various reasons, not the least of which was the want of suitable clothing. He was not going to question the soundness of the plea; but as all attenders of churches had Sunday and week-day clothes, and appeared in the former on Sabbath days, those of the working classes who had no other habiliments than their every-day ones, felt ashamed to go to service, and therefore stayed away. None should be admitted to the services on this and succeeding evenings save those dressed in their every-day working attire. This rule would be rigidly observed, and no exception made.—*North British Daily Mail.*

**FORBIDDING THE BANS.**—Last Sunday morning this very rare occurrence took place in the parish church of Mottram, near Manchester, and caused considerable excitement amongst the congregation. When the Vicar was proclaiming the bans of marriage, a person arose in the body of the church and forbade the bans between Thomas Rollinson and Grace Gee, stating that the former (his son) was under age. In a subsequent interview with the clergyman he stated that his son was only seventeen years of age, while his intended wife was twenty-six, and that they had only been keeping company during one short month.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—On Friday afternoon, the 13th inst., as Mr. Ovenden, a linen-draper residing at a village near Reigate, was returning home in his light cart, with goods he had purchased in the town, he saw a miserable-looking man lying on the road, who supplicated his help. Mr. Ovenden jumped out of the cart to assist him, and was stooping to do so when the man jumped up and demanded his money. Mr. Ovenden, who is a young man, resisted, when the fellow fired a pistol at him and wounded him so severely that he fell down senseless. The ruffian then ransacked Mr. Ovenden's pockets, but in doing so missed a large sum of money which Mr. Ovenden carried in his breast pocket. He then went towards the cart, but Mr. Ovenden recovered sufficiently to get up and jump into it, and the horse galloped off with him to the village. Information was immediately given to the police, but the man has not yet been found. A reward of £200 is offered for his apprehension. Mr. Ovenden, though seriously wounded, is expected to recover.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Parliamentary proceedings of the week have been less interesting and less bellicose than had been expected from the demonstrations elicited by Sir G. C. Lewis's Budget on the previous Friday. But ample amends are now in progress, and the two champions of Opposition, its Tancred and its Rinaldo (the latter having condoned all injuries and returned to the Crusading camp), will leave nothing to be desired by their friends, except one thing—a majority. Mr. James Sadleir has been unanimously expelled from the House of Commons—the unanimity unluckily depriving members of British Bank notoriety of an opportunity of expressing the virtuous indignation they must feel against fraudulent transactions. Lord Campbell has referred to his new *dictum*, which renders journalists answerable for the truth, not of their reports, but of the statements which they report, and his Lordship reasserts his law. Lord Brougham has departed for Cannes until after Easter, but has left for the consideration of the Peers some resolutions in favour of the title of married women to their own property and earnings. A Select Committee, much derided by Mr. H. Berkeley, has been obtained by the Government on the subject of Election Bribery; and Sir John Pakington has introduced an educational measure of “permissive” character. Beyond these points the interest of the week mainly attaches to the preparations for the battle of the Budget.

Official contradiction has been given to the statement that the English Admiral had been throwing red-hot shell into Canton, a few shells, sent to disperse marauders, having been magnified into a tremendous bombardment. The report is that the Emperor of China is very desirous of making peace, by yielding all that is demanded by England. The worst news in connection with the whole affair is of a typographical character, and is to the effect that Dr. Williams's printing establishment (including large founts of Chinese type, and copies of the books which have been printed during the twenty-four years the press has been at work) has been completely destroyed. An Englishman of the name of Cowper had been seized and carried off by some Chinese of Whampoa, and Admiral Seymour had apprised the inhabitants that, unless the captive were immediately restored, he would lay Whampoa in ashes. The result of this energetic intimation has yet to be learned. Commissioner Yeh, who is a most cruel and bloodthirsty savage, used to keep a number of mendicants imprisoned, ready to meet any demand upon him for the punishment of an offender. It was far less trouble to cut off the head of one of these unfortunate creatures, and to produce it as that of the guilty person, than to hunt up the latter; and Yeh obtained also considerable credit for the rapidity of his justice. This is the personage for whom the peacemongers give battle.

No recent death has produced a more genuine expression of regret than that of the amiable and accomplished Earl of Ellesmere, who expired in Bridgewater House on Wednesday. His biography belongs to another department of our columns, and we would only place on record here the sentiment which has been everywhere heard in connection with his decease—namely, that both art and literature have to lament an enlightened votary, and their professors a kind-hearted friend. Among other acts of liberality let it not be forgotten that Lord Ellesmere's noble picture gallery was opened to all to whom the *entrée* could be of value upon simple application for a card, and no one was ever turned from the Bridgewater House collection upon the allegation that, as rain had fallen, it was possible that the applicant's feet might convey a soil to the carpets on the gallery floor—a mode in which access to other certain fine pictures has been known to be checked, even though the intending visitors had been duly furnished with admission cards. Lord Ellesmere's death does not make any change in the representation, the present Earl having some time ago retired from the House of Commons.

Mr. Henley and Lord Robert Cecil oppose the education of the people, except by the clergy, and no doubt do so conscientiously. But we should think that either gentleman would admit that any education which enlightened the women of the humbler class upon the common facts of astronomy might advantageously supersede their present ignorance. We read in a Sunderland paper that a star-conjurer has been reaping a plentiful harvest among the women at Monkwearmouth, especially the tradesmen's wives. To one of these the witch told a tale almost poetic in its language, though eminently practical in its tendency. She stated that the planets were moving in her victim's favour, but their motion was slow, and that some “valuables” were wanting to increase their speed. A watch and sovereign were handed over by the lady; but the witch, seeing what kind of an idiot she had to deal with, increased her demand enormously, and, not at once succeeding, let down her back hair, fell on the ground, and uttered an incantation, and then declared that a dark and gloomy spirit floated in the great abyss and got in the way of the planets. In old times, she said, it took twelve prophets to lay this demon; but she could do it single-handed if—the condition being more valuable. The lady (of whom a fortunate husband is the happy companion for life) gave more money, a silk scarf, and other things, and the magicianess went away to lay the dark spirit. Probably she finds it a long job, as she has never returned. Surely even Mr. Henley might patronise a secular school that should teach young women that a watch and drapery offered to Jupiter would not send that luminary faster round the Sun.

An execution, with singular circumstances, is recorded at the Cape. One Charles Leo Cox was found guilty of poisoning his wife and two children. He all along asserted his innocence, and, during the five months he was kept in prison, the chaplain, who at first believed him guilty, came round to a reverse conviction. The language and letters of Cox, without being in the slightest degree fanatical, express the feelings of a man who dies in perfect reliance upon the Christian atonement; and his final declaration was that of his belief that his wife had committed the deed. He expressed on the scaffold, and in eloquent terms, the natural indignation of a man who dies under false testimony, and he named two persons who he said were responsible for the murder about to be committed. Urging his countrymen to sift the matter, after he should be gone, but expressing his forgiveness of all mankind, he added, most touchingly, “I trust faithfully in God's mercy, and when my soul departs, which it will do in a very few minutes, may God's angels be in waiting to guard it, and to bring it safely to its glorious destination, where my prayer will be again to be in the midst of that little family whom I loved so well, and whom I never injured.” With a calm farewell to the people he then delivered himself to the executioner. The reader, forced to accept one of two conclusions, either that a man has died lying and blaspheming, or that the law has committed a terrible murder, hesitates at the choice. The colonists are said to hold the latter belief. Be it as it may, never was more loftily pronounced the “*Moriturus vos saluto*.”

The boot and shoe makers of Wishaw, near Glasgow, and surrounding districts have struck work, on account of the employers proposing to reduce the wages to nearly what they were in September last.

## MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY performed Costa's “Eli” on Friday evening (last week), for the first time this season. The principal solo parts were sung by Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Dolby, Signor Belletti, and Mr. Thomas. The whole performance was admirable, and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm in which the Exeter-hall audiences rarely indulge. This new oratorio is truly a chef d'œuvre: each repetition serves to develop its beauties more and more; and it has deservedly gained a place among the greatest works of its class.

THE SATURDAY CONCERTS at the CRYSTAL PALACE go on successfully. At the concert of Saturday last, among other classical orchestral pieces, Mendelssohn's Symphony in A major (the Italian Symphony) was given entire. Two new English songs—“The Siren's Song,” composed by Mr. Frank Mori; and “Why should I be sad?” composed by Mr. Alfred Mellon—were sung by Miss Louisa Vinning, and received with great and well-merited applause.

IMMENSE preparations are making for the great HANDEL FESTIVAL at the Crystal Palace in May next. A host of chorists and instrumental performers from all parts of the United Kingdom are already engaged; and the construction of the great organ, and other preparations, are in a state of forwardness. Our musical readers are aware that the whole arrangements for this great celebration are in the hands of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES and the vocal and instrumental party who accompanied her have brought their long and brilliant tour to a close. After leaving Ireland they proceeded to Scotland, where they performed at Edinburgh, Perth, and other principal towns; and their concluding concert was given at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Monday last. In every part of the three kingdoms which they have visited their success has been uninterrupted. Miss Hayes has been constantly received with enthusiasm, and has derived most efficient support from her eminent coadjutors, Mr. Osborne and Signor F. Lablache—the former by his brilliant pianoforte solos and exquisite accompaniment of the vocal music; the latter by the admirable manner in which he joined Miss Hayes in the Italian duets, and by the animation, humour, and dramatic effect of his *buffo* singing. Mr. Millard (why does he persist in calling himself Millard?) and Madlle. Corelli (the one a tenor and the other a contralto) gave, by their performances, an agreeable variety to the concerts.

MR. LUMLEY is at present in Italy catering for Her Majesty's Theatre. He has concluded an arrangement with Signor Mariotta Spezia, a prima donna of high reputation, who is now performing with éclat at the Scala at Milan. Our active *impresario* has also secured Signor Giuglini, a young tenor, of whom the Italian critics speak in enthusiastic language. Mr. Gye, we are informed, has re-engaged Madame Ristori for a part of the approaching season.

HERR JOACHIM, the celebrated violinist, whose nonappearance in England has disappointed the public for several years, has intimated his intention of visiting us early this season. His equally-celebrated rival, Ernst, who is now residing at Brighton for the sake of his health, will likewise be one of the stars of the season.

A STRONG operatic company, under the management of Mr. Beale, which is now making a tour through the principal towns in the United Kingdom, commenced a series of performances on Saturday last at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. The company includes Madame Grisi, Madame Gassier, M. Gassier, Signor Volpini, and other distinguished performers. They began with “Lucia di Lammermoor”—Madame Gassier being the *Lucia*, Signor Volpini the *Edgar*, and M. Gassier the *Enrico*. The theatre was crowded with fashionable company. The local papers speak loudly in praise of M. and Madame Gassier, but express some dissatisfaction with the *ensemble* of the performance, and, in particular, describe the orchestra as being deficient in power—a fault which, in a place like Edinburgh, might easily be remedied.

MADLE. VICTOIRE BALFE, daughter of the celebrated composer, will make her debut in London as a prima donna during the ensuing season.

MR. TENNANT, the young English or rather Irish tenor, who has lately been singing with great success at Edinburgh and Glasgow, in conjunction with M<sup>me</sup>. Grisi, has signed an engagement to accompany Miss Catherine Hayes on an operatic tour during the months of March and April.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

HAYMARKET.—A version exceedingly literal of Madame Emile Girardin's drama of “Une Femme qui Déteste son Mari” was produced, on Monday, under the title of “The Wicked Wife.” Its moral is in favour of the order of things as at present existing in France. The perils of the Reign of Terror are the objects which the dramatist aims at depicting; and these are concentrated into a single anecdote which presents as it were the essence of all in a single form. The interest grows out of an expedient resorted to by Madame de Langrais (Miss Reynolds), who, to save her husband, whom she has concealed, pretends to hate him, and to seek a divorce in favour of Citizen Rozaire (Mr. Rogers), an agent of Robespierre. Her patriotism assumes so violent a form that her republican servant, Finot (Mr. Compton), cannot help admiring the sublimity of the woman who prefers “the nation to nature.” Her child, too, is driven from her presence, and she prohibits its return. A double-backed cupboard is the place of the husband's concealment, and, in the pauses of the action, he comes forth to interchange endearments with his wife, whose affection is so carefully concealed from the world under an odious mask. *M. de Langrais* is played by Mr. Howe, whose performance of the part is touching and natural. Miss Reynolds elaborated the difficult situations which she has to realise with the greatest skill. The sympathy of the audience is strongly excited for the distresses of the faithful pair. Their deliverance on the fall of Robespierre produces a grateful reaction, and the descent of the curtain is followed with shouts of applause.

LYCEUM.—The dramatic event of the week is the production of Mr. Westland Marston's new five-act drama, entitled “A Life's Ransom,” which took place on Monday. The house was crowded on the occasion, and the result was satisfactory, the new piece being received throughout, and at the fall of the curtain, with unanimous plaudits. As a literary composition the play is full of poetic beauties, and these were abundantly appreciated by the audience. The finer speeches were responded to with fervour, and the general dialogue commanded intense attention. The latter abounds with sentiment and pathos. But we imagine that it is as a story that the dramatist would have the piece regarded, and its merits in this way are indeed considerable. Lord *Reverdale* (Mr. C. Dillon) is a sufferer from regal ingratitude. The two Charleses and King James have alike drawn means from his estate, and the last has refused his claim for compensation. He is, therefore, just in the mood of mind to join with the partisans of the Prince of Orange, and ultimately does so. But his steps are dogged by Bancroft, the magistrate (Mr. Stuart), who trades in political movements, and seeks the ruin both of *Reverdale* and his sister's lover, Arthur Ringwood (Mr. McLean). Lord *Reverdale*'s pride objects to the match, young Ringwood's ancestry being unequal to his own; and on this pride Bancroft works his temptation; and thus, in an unguarded moment, extracts from his victim the confession of treason, in which Arthur Ringwood is implicated. The subsequent distress of the play grows out of *Reverdale*'s remorse, and his endeavours to repair the evil which he has unwillingly caused; but he is counteracted by Bancroft, who secures his arrest, and would have succeeded in involving all parties in his villainous contrivances, but for the sudden landing of the Prince of Orange, when all his plots revert in their consequences on himself, and he is deprived of his ill-used authority. The heroine, Felicia (Mrs. Dillon) is a beautifully-drawn character—faithful to her lover, in spite of all circumstances, and in opposition to her brother's insane haughtiness, which is the motive-spring of all the difficulties by which the family is imperilled. Both parts were powerfully acted, though their representatives were evidently suffering from severe indisposition, and an apology was properly made for the circumstance. The last scene, painted by Mr. Fenton, of the landing of William of Orange, forms a splendid tableau by way of close to the action, and is likely of itself to conduce, in a material degree, to the popularity of the drama. But it is on its poetical excellence that it must rest for commendation, and on this its real triumph is dependent. In the treatment of his subject, and the structure of his poem, Mr. Marston has evinced equal delicacy and judgment. There is an

almost classical simplicity in the manner in which he has given form to a variety of narrative details, which depended for their harmonious effect on their assumed coherence. The increase of the interest was gradual. It grew from act to act, and in the third acquired an energy which accumulated to the end. The catastrophe was in particular judiciously led up to. The dialogue, though poetical, is not verbose; the speeches are, indeed, in general, brief, and not seldom consist of single lines that are remarkably telling. The crowning situation is the humbling of *Reverdale*'s pride, when in the fifth act, he is compelled to crawl like a worm at the feet of his enemy. In that one situation we have the moral and the climax of the action.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Barney Williams' return to this theatre will be welcomed by a large circle of admirers; and their admiration will be more than justified by his success in his last new character, *Barney the Baron*.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Wednesday another revival was produced—Shakspeare's “Two Gentlemen of Verona,” one of the earliest of the poet's plays, and bearing evident marks of the “prentice hand.” The Spanish pastoral romance of “*Felismena*” served for the basis of the drama; but Shakspeare darkened the shadows of the story and debased the character of the hero. All this is not in his mature style, or according to his later method of working; the result is feebleness and want of interest. Nevertheless, the play has much elegance and a vein of poetic sentiment; and, as the work of a young poet, is not without merit, though the characters are rather sketches than portraits. That of *Launce*, however, is a glorious exception, and he and his dog share the same immortality. In the female parts, also, the author was happy; and *Sylvia* and *Julia* are types of the loving and the lovely in maidenhood. Let these be accepted as reasons good wherefore the play should be occasionally revived, to which may be added the sweetness of the verse, and a light aerial spirit of fantasy that presides over the entire action and dialogue, which ought to render the performance a pleasing recreation to the more reflective class of spectators, such as are the *habitués* of the Islington establishment. The play is, besides, deliciously acted and well mounted, the scenery and accessories being all that could be wished. The whole is a pleasing illustration of the taste with which this theatre is conducted by Mr. Phelps, whose mind is seen in the scenic arrangements of this play, though he be not an actor in it.

## THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 18, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
Feb. 12	30.295	45.7	32.4	39.6	37.6	34.6	45.4	40.6	W. NW.	0	0.000
13	30.310	42.5	29.3	36.7	35.1	34.1	42.3	40.2	SW.	10	0.000
14	30.306	42.1	31.7	36.9	39.8	36.0	41.4	38.6	S. SW.	5	0.000
15	30.201	41.7	26.3	35.7	34.8	33.6	41.6	39.9	NE.	10	0.000
16	30.154	51.5	28.3	42.2	38.5	38.5	51.4	45.7	S.	0	0.000
17	30.052	51.8	30.9	42.2	38.8	38.8	49.8	48.4	S.	4	0.026
18	30.020	50.8	34.2	44.4	43.5	43.5	50.5	48.1	SSW.	8	0.000
Means	30.191	46.6	30.4	39.9	38.3	37.0	46.1	43.1			0.026

The range of temperature during the week was 25.5°. Hoar frost covered the ground on the mornings of the 12th and 13th, and likewise on the nights of the 14th and 15th. The air was misty on the mornings of the 13th and 15th, and on the evening of the 14th. A sudden darkness and fog came over at 3 p.m. of the 17th, and a heavy shower occurred shortly afterwards.

The weather was very fine, and the sky generally unclouded, on the 12th, 16th, and 17th, and on the afternoons of the 14th and 15th.

A faint appearance of the zodiacal light was noticed on the evenings of the 12th and 16th.

J. BREEN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	Barometer Corrected to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum of Thermometer at 10 P.M.	Maximum of Thermometer at 10 A.M.	General Direction of Wind.	Movement of Barometer in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.
Feb. 11	29.953	45.5	36.4	73	0-10	36.8	50.1	SW. W.	0.11	0.006
12	30.357	38.6	30.1	74	0	33.4	46.3	W. WSW.	2.7	0.003
13	30.317	37.6	32.7	84	7	30.9	44.6	SW.	1.8	0.007
14	30.276	36.6	32.7	87	7	35.9	44.3	SW. NE.	0.2	0.000
15	30.121	37.6	33.7	86	6	29.0	43.8	E.	2.1	0.000
16	30.100	40.3	35.2	84	4	30.2	32.9	ESE. SSE.	1.5	0.000
17	30.031	45.6	41.8	87	7	32.7	52.5	S.	103	0.000

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variations are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The “Dew-point” and “Relative Humidity” are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—It appears from a return issued the other day to Parliament that the total number of persons of all classes (including children) in receipt of relief on the 1st of January last, in 624 unions and parishes in England and Wales, was 843,430; being a decrease of 33,225 on the numbers at the date of January 1, 1856. 139,130 adult able-bodied persons, male and female, exclusive of vagrants, were in receipt of relief on the 1st of last month; being a decrease of 13,044 on the numbers at the corresponding date in 1856. 50,362 of the persons relieved last month were widows.

COURTS OF RECONCILIATION.—A bill has been brought in by Lord Brougham to prevent litigation by providing “courts of reconciliation.” The Judge at the Court will hear the parties at strife and give his opinion and advice on the matter. If the parties abide thereby the agreement will be final and binding.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

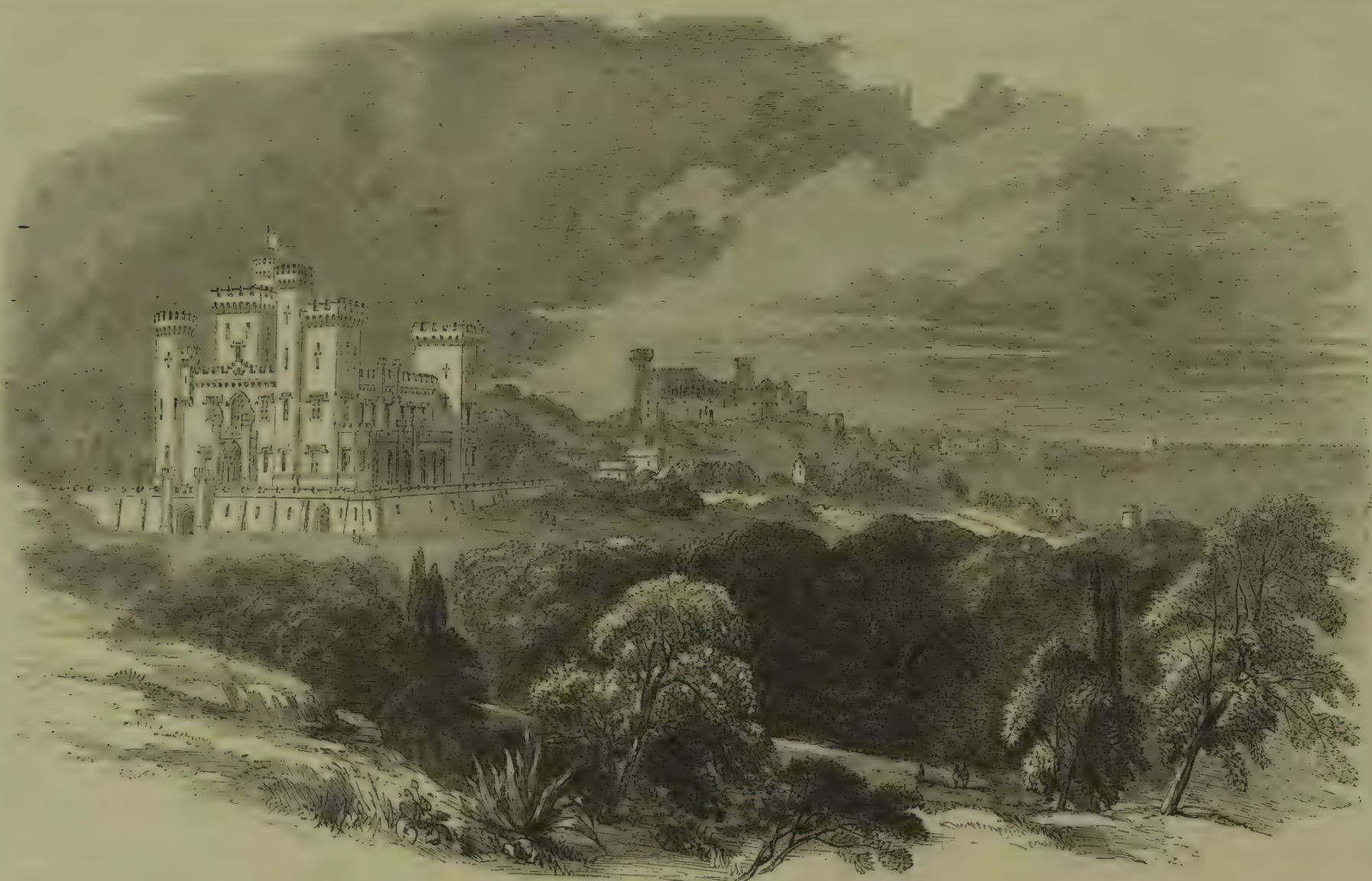
## THE RIGHT HON. JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART WORTLEY, M.P. FOR BUTE COUNTY.

THIS gentleman, who has recently accepted office under Government, as her Majesty's Solicitor-General, is the third son of the first Lord Wharfedale, by the daughter of the first Earl of Erne. Mr. Wortley was born in St. James's-square, in 1805; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1831. In the latter year he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, and went the Northern Circuit; became a Queen's Counsel in 1841, and was Judge-Advocate-General from January till July, 1846. Mr. Wortley was appointed Solicitor-General to the late Queen Dowager in 1845, and continued to hold that office until her Majesty's death in December, 1849. In September, 1850, Mr. Wortley was appointed Recorder of the city of London, and so continued until his recent appointment to be Solicitor-General. During the six years of Mr. Wortley's Recordership he was much respected for his impartial administration in his court; and, upon his resigning that office, a resolution was unanimously passed by the Court of Aldermen in testimony of their high sense of Mr. Wortley's judicial services.

Mr. Wortley is in politics a moderate Conservative. He sat in Parliament for Halifax from 1835 till 1837, but was defeated for that borough in the latter year and in 1832. He has sat for Buteshire since 1842. His re-election, rendered necessary by his acceptance of office, took place at Rothesay on Thursday (last week), when he was returned without opposition.

Mr. Stuart Wortley then addressed the electors, alluding to the late war, and maintaining that the disasters which had come upon the British army were attributable, not to the leaders, but to the peculiarity of the circumstances. He took credit to himself for being the first to point out Lord Palmerston as the man to whom the destinies of the nation should be committed at such a crisis; and that nobleman had since fully established his claim to the gratitude and confidence of the country. With regard to the Maynooth Grant, he had





THE CHATEAU STE. URSULE, CANNES.

originally voted in favour of it, in the hope that it would tend to promote good feeling in Ireland; but his expectations had been disappointed, and he would support a motion for the withdrawal of the grant. At the same time he was afraid that the means of defeating any private member by Government were so complete that there was little likelihood of such a measure being carried unless Government took it up. He had voted for the Lord Advocate's Education Bills, and would again vote for any Education Bill which did not separate religious from secular instruction.

In the debate which took place in the House of Commons last Tuesday evening, on the Irish Attorney-General's motion for the expulsion of Mr. James Sadleir, Mr. Roebuck reminded the House that the law advisers of the Government recommended delay in July last, when he (Mr. Roebuck) brought forward a similar motion. The Solicitor-General, in reply, said that, having in July last counselled caution and delay, he was now prepared to defend the advice which he had then humbly tendered. When his hon. and learned friend brought

doubt, was chosen with this object, and the selection has been a happy one; for it is surrounded by some of the most beautiful and varied scenery in Europe.

On the north-east, far below the elevation upon which the Château is built, a silvery stream works for itself a path through a wild and romantic ravine. At one part it is crossed by an old bridge, rendered interesting not only by its antiquity, but also by the fact that it was crossed by Hannibal when he led his army into Gaul. Indeed, there are many remarkable and romantic associations connected with Cannes which serve to heighten the beauty of the locality. Upon the rising ground, eastward of the Castle, may be seen the ruins of a Moorish tower and the Roman Catholic Church. Immediately behind, to the eastward, and upon the lower ground, is the town of Cannes. On the south-east, washed by the waters of the blue Mediterranean, is the Island of St. Marguerite, upon which stands prominently the old State prison in which for so many years lingered the "Man in the Iron Mask." On this island were also confined the Arabs captured with Abd-el-Kader. At a short distance to the south is the romantic island of St. Honorat, upon which are the ruins of an old convent. To the south, and between the Château Ste. Ursule and the sea, stands the new Protestant Church, a view of which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 10. In the distance, about twelve miles to the south-west, are the picturesque mountains of the Estrelle, the foot of the Alps, stretching, with their magnificent undulating outline and tinted with soft and varied hues, far away into the Mediterranean, forming, between them and Cannes, a fine and lovely bay, studded to the very verge of the water with the "umbrella pine" and other trees. In this direction, but at a short distance, and on a well-chosen site, stands the handsome Château St. George, the residence of Thomas Robinson Woolfield, Esq.; still farther, and on its right, is seen the pretty Château la Bouche, the abode of the Rev. Mr. Simms; and looking from the Castle directly west, upon a lower elevation, is the Château Elenore Louise, the abode of Lord Brougham, with other villas seen in the distance.

The Château Ste. Ursule, the Château la Bouche, and the Protestant Church, were erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hertford, and Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

The climate of Cannes is soft and salubrious, and the scenery around it is of the most charming character. It is situated twenty-one miles from Nice, nine miles from Grasse, one hundred and twenty miles from the port of Marseilles, and fourteen miles from the Var, which separates France from Sardinia. This river is crossed by a long wooden bridge, which is not unfrequently washed away by the overwhelming torrents, which bring with them enormous masses of stone and other matter, ultimately received by the sea. On each side of this bridge are the French and Sardinian Custom-houses. Cannes and its neighbourhood supply to the extensive distilleries of Grasse great quantities of orange and lemon blossoms, the flower of the scented acacia, the heliotrope, hyacinth, and other sweet-scented herbs; it is computed that they produce from £10,000 to £20,000 worth annually.

The aloe, the cactus, the palm, the castor-oil shrub, the orange and lemon, and the sweet-scented acacia flourish in the open air. The cork-tree, the arbutus, the evergreen oak, the umbrella pine, and the olive grow on the banks of the sea-shore. A vast variety of fish are caught here, amongst which are the red mullet, the St. Pierre, sardines, and anchovies, which are most delicious when taken out of the sea and cooked immediately.

On the road to Nice, a mile and a half from Cannes, is the celebrated spot where Napoleon I., in 1815, landed from Elba.

#### THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.

By the report of the meeting of this splendid charity held last week it appears that its continued success and high position have only been maintained by the most arduous exertions of its supporters. The

committee urge the necessity of co-operation on the part of their friends, and appeal specially to the clergy to aid the charity by their valuable services in their pulpits, and among their congregations. The health of the children was reported to be good, and every means had been adopted to improve their intellectual culture—a reading-room, library, and museum having been established. The bazaar which was held last summer at Streatham produced £309; but the fund is still deficient £3000, and the reduction of this debt is a matter of great moment. The officers were all re-elected with acclamation, special allusion being made to the eminent services of Mr. Leeks, the secretary, by several speakers.

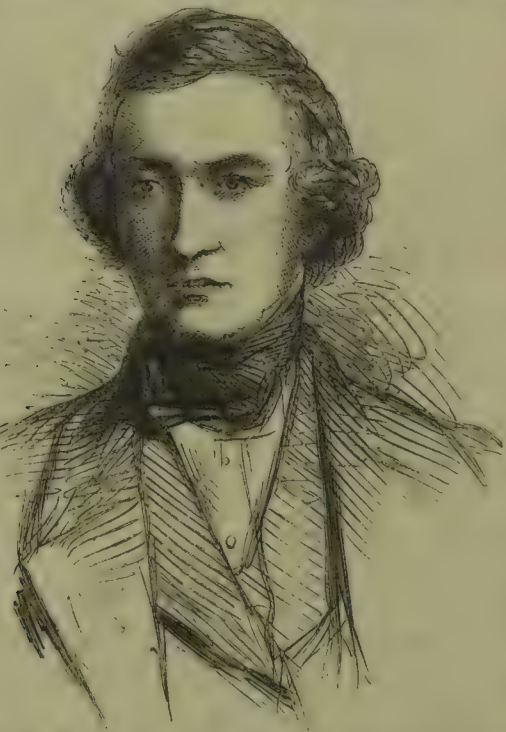
The half-yearly election then took place, when, out of a list of 114 candidates, the committee were enabled only to admit 15. One of these, we are happy to add, is a son of the late Joseph Haydn, the compiler of the "Dictionary of Dates."

At the present moment it may further the claims of the excellent institution of St. Ann upon the public sympathy to take a glance at its history, showing how it has risen from a ward charity-school (almost the earliest founded in the city of London) to an asylum with such demands upon it as to require the large sum yearly of £5000 for its maintenance.

The St. Ann's Society was originally founded by the aid of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, in 1709, when several benevolent persons in the Ward of Aldersgate Within, in the city of London, established a society for clothing and educating children of necessitous parents (of every nation) who had been once in prosperity; and in the same year they instituted a day-school in St. Ann's-lane, Aldersgate, for 30 boys and 30 girls. In the year 1800 the governors determined to open a country asylum for the entire maintenance and education of 20 additional boys and girls, and Brixton-hill was chosen for the site of the new school. The present building was erected in 1829: it is a handsome edifice of three stories, surmounted by a cornice and parapet, and fronted centrally by an Ionic portico and pediment, ornamented with the Royal arms.

St. Ann's Society is under the especial patronage of the Queen and the Royal family; the Archbishop of Canterbury is president; there are three ladies presiding; and many noblemen, bishops, and gentlemen are vice-presidents. The children are wholly supported and educated in the Asylum; the former being instructed in the rudiments of useful learning, and qualified for trade or the counting-house; and the latter fitted for domestic servitude. All are educated in the religious principles of the establishment; and capacious galleries have been purchased in perpetuity for their accommodation in Streatham new Church, which is situated at a short distance from the Asylum.

With such claims upon public benevolence, we hope that so efficient and ably-managed an institution as the St. Ann's Society will not be allowed to narrow the field of its successful exertions in doing good.



THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL, THE RIGHT HON. MR. STUART WORTLEY, M.P. FOR BUTE.

forward the motion, Sadleir had had no opportunity of giving himself up—he had been ordered on the Monday to appear in his place on the following Thursday, and because he did not so appear the hon. and learned gentleman then called upon the House to expel him. The House then decided against his hon. and learned friend, and it was not for him to vindicate the decision of the House. The "previous question" was moved in July, and the hon. and learned gentleman did not then venture to go to a division upon his motion. Sadleir had been afforded two opportunities of meeting the charge against him. He had not done so. The Session had opened and Sadleir had not vindicated his character; and, therefore, nothing remained for the House but to come to such a decision as befitted their dignity and the honour of their body.

#### CANNES.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 25, 1856, we glanced at this picturesque "English colony," as the locality is termed from its having lately become the winter abode of several distinguished residents. We have now to record a recent architectural addition to this favoured locality, in a handsome Gothic castle, which has passed, by purchase, into the possession of Lord Londesborough.

The Château Ste. Ursule, as shown in the accompanying View, stands in a position at once commanding and picturesque. The site, no



ST. ANN'S ROYAL ASYLUM, BRIXTON.



### "GUY FAWKES' CELLAR," AT WESTMINSTER.

Few who visit the stately New Houses of Parliament notice the care which has been taken to incorporate such fragments as were available into the modern building. The ancient and stately Hall has, as we think, been much improved by the flight of steps and the beautiful stained-glass window at the south end. The old Chapel, with its decorated roof of fifteenth-century architecture, has been carefully restored; other portions of the structure partially destroyed by the last fire have also been preserved; it was, however, found impossible to save the arched chambers which had for so long a period been associated with the far-famed conspirator.



"GUY FAWKES' CELLAR," AT WESTMINSTER.

Guy Fawkes' Cellar was situated in what is now an open space between the exterior of the south end of Westminster Hall and the Victoria Tower; and, on levelling the foundation, the crowns of the arches were found, as was the case with the crypt of Gerard's Hall, to be above the level of the pavement; and it was, in consequence, found necessary to remove it. Since the time of the Gunpowder Plot it has been customary, a few days before the opening of each Parliament, to make an examination (under the superintendence of "Black Rod") of the various undercrofts below the Houses of Lords and Commons, in order to search for Guys and gunpowder.

The particulars in connection with the London residence, &c., of Guy Fawkes seem not to be very clearly known. A house, said to have been his, formerly stood in Lambeth, not far from Vauxhall. It was, a few years ago, demolished.

In the illustrated *Pennant*, in the Print-room, British Museum, there is a curious portrait of Guy, in broad-flapped hat. The countenance is so hirsute that it would not make a bad model for some of the masks made for use on the 5th day of November. As a departed relic of a well-remembered event, we have thought it worth while to give an Engraving of the Cellar, from a sketch made at the time of its removal.

### THE DEVONPORT BOROUGH PRISON.

The subject of Prison Discipline is now occupying so large a share of public attention that an illustration of the system adopted in the new Prison at Devonport, cannot fail to be interesting to all who have studied this momentous subject.

This prison is calculated to receive seventy prisoners, and was erected about six years since, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect. It is situated at the extremity of the borough of Devonport, near the South Devon Railway, on a site of rather more than three acres. The style of architecture adopted is that of the fourteenth century. The officers' houses are placed together in the south front, and designed in the domestic



THE DEVONPORT BOROUGH PRISON.

character of that period; while the entrance to the prison is in the centre of this range of buildings, under a tower capped with bold machicolated battlements. The prison buildings within the walls are quite plain. The materials used are Bath stone for the dressings of the doors and windows, with the hammer-dressed limestone of the neighbourhood for the walls. The works are completed at the total cost of £13,135 3s. 7d.; being at the rate of £187 13s. per cell.

The prison is provided with a chapel, necessary offices, and warming apparatus; and was planned to afford accommodation for 120 additional prisoners in case it should become necessary to take advantage of the capabilities of the plan for such extension. The discipline maintained in the prison is the *separate system*, for the promotion of which that portion of the building occupied by prisoners, as well as the laundry, hard-labour pumps, and airing ground, have been laid out. The round tower seen in the back of the design is a shaft for ventilating the building. The view, by Mr. R. J. Hallam, is taken from the south, and shows the entrance to the prison with the adjoining officers' residences. The builders were Messrs. Hoskyn and Co. of Devonport.

### IRISH COW-DOCTOR.

To give a general idea of the cow-doctor, he is invariably an old bachelor, had once upon a time been the sport of a gay fellow of some village, and attended all the dances and hurling matches for miles round the country. No meeting of any kind was complete without his presence. How it was that he neglected the matrimonial yoke is difficult to determine; whether it was that his admiration of the fair sex was so great that he was loth to offend all, by a "single selection of one," or that he feared by such selection he might regret his choice, if afterwards he became acquainted with one of more superior attractions. Meantime, in giving this important question too much consideration, he neglects his small "holding," has become reduced in circumstances, and as he lives on through years of misfortune a change gradually comes "o'er the spirit of his dream," for, as "experience teacheth," the experiments he had formerly practised on his own cattle have converted him from an eccentric into a scientific, and if not a sad, at least a wise man. He is now recognised by the farmers of his district as the cow-doctor, from the skill he exercises in curing their distempered cattle, when all the resources they had previously adopted proved unavailing. The home of the cow-doctor is not the most delectable. Unlike the generality of mankind, he much more prefers the hearths of his neighbours to his own fireside, which is seldom graced by his presence, unless when he cannot possibly avoid it. As he is in great demand through the country, he always contrives to make his visits visitations, and the entertainment he receives from the owner of his patient is all he expects directly to gain for his professional services. There are few professions in life to which there are not some perquisites attached, and in being bestowed are generally considered and taken as compliments; but that system is quite the reverse with the cow-doctor; for, not being encumbered with a medicine-chest, he is often obliged to visit the nearest apothecary's shop, having been previously supplied with money to purchase the necessary drugs, which he compounds with great secrecy; and, knowing that a professional is always supplied at a very low figure, he considers the balance his own property—the farmer meantime paying him a high compliment, and bearing his services in grateful remembrance.

### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

#### REMAINS OF CHILDEREY HOUSE, BERKS.

At a short distance from the Wallingford and Wantage road, and three miles distant from the latter town, lies the village of Childrey, where the remains of an eminent manor-house, belonging to the manor of Rampanes, existed until within about five years from this date. The district abounds with memorials of remote antiquity; for here are found monuments belonging successively to the ancient Britons, and to the Romans, Saxons, and Danes. Wantage, the birthplace of Alfred



SKETCHES OF IRISH CHARACTER.—"THE IRISH COW DOCTOR."—DRAWN BY E. FITZPATRICK.

In the Civil Wars Childrey was one of the many resting-places of Charles I. In the spring of 1644 the Parliament became masters of Berkshire, except Wallingford. The Royalists were quartered for a month at Newbury, and then marched to Reading. Leaving that town, which they dismantled of its fortifications, they remained at Wantage and in the neighbourhood for several days. The infantry quitted Abingdon without resistance at the approach of Essex, who placed in it Colonel Browne. On the 10th of April Charles, with his own troop, took up his quarters for one night at Childrey. The King and his suite occupied the manor-house, and the bed in which he slept is still in existence. The King's sojourn here is thus recorded in the manuscript diary of one of the Royal attendants:—

The King marched out of Oxford, April 10th, 1644, being Tuesday. That night he lay at Childrey, an ancient house, now the Lady Fetyplas lives in it, Coun Berks. Divers antient matches of that family in the Hall Windows, and in the Chappell. His troop quartered at Wantage, 2 miles nearer Oxford, and 12 miles from Oxford.



HALL OF CHILDEREY DOWN MANOR-HOUSE, BERKS.



After Childrey had ceased to be a manorial residence it was much neglected; it then became a farmhouse, and was next let in tenements to poor families, so that, upon the very spot where a King once lay his perturbed head, one of the humblest subjects of his successor may have slept in peace.

The accompanying illustration shows the remains of Childrey House in its last stage of occupation—engraved from a sketch taken almost immediately before its demolition. This includes a portion of the great hall of the mansion: its height was about forty feet, it had a gallery for minstrels, and a window of noble proportions; the walls have also been pierced with four other handsome but smaller windows; but the painted pride which Charles's attendant has so quaintly recorded had long disappeared. Besides the spacious hall fireplace, there were enriched chimney-pieces in other apartments of the mansion, which denoted it to have been a fine specimen of English domestic architecture of the sixteenth century—the period at which the dining-parlour, or banqueting-room, and retiring-rooms, were added to the great hall or principal feature of the mansion. The Pettipieces, the owners of Childrey, also possessed, in Henry the Eighth's reign, the manor of Ockholt, or Ockwells, a few miles distant, the mansion of which, though built in the reign of Henry VI., a century earlier than Childrey House, has survived that edifice. A picturesque portion of Ockwells remains to this day, and is used as a farmhouse; although the heraldic glass in its windows denotes its once nobler occupation.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing season opened under almost a summer sky at Lincoln on Wednesday, and Mr. Thomas Parr's Apaty, ridden by Nat, won the opening race. Greenwich Fair, by Woolwich, then scored the first two-year-old race of the season, to Mr. St. John's credit; Schrifton, the metropolitan favourite, from Mr. T. Parr's stable, being only fourth. Greenwich Fair was, however, quite as good a favourite at starting, and "the talents" showed no little knack in picking out both him and Apaty for their races. The steeplechase was, as usual, a farce. Tuesday and Wednesday are devoted to Nottingham Spring Meeting; and on Thursday we have Derby Spring, with steeplechases and hurdle-races to cke it out. On Wednesday there will be some steeplechases in Berwickshire, but Ireland has none on the list.

We seldom found Tattersall's yard so full as it was on Monday, to see the young trotting horses from Aberystwith Farm, Essex, and Mr. Collyer's hounds sold. One of the former brought 140 guineas; but, although the hunters changed hands, the reserve bids for the hounds were too high, and only a five-couple lot or two of the oldest were parted with, but at good prices. Mango, the winner of the St. Leger in 1837, will come to the hammer there on Monday; and a Goodwood Cup winner—Grimston—is announced to be exchanged for a pure Clydesdale entire colt; and Bourton, the whilom king of steeplechases, is also for sale, at only 80 guineas!

The hunting men are all alive again. On Friday Lord Stamford's hounds found at Cossington Gorse; ran a ring round the Roman Catholic College; and lost him at Ratcliffe, after a very fast thirty minutes, the first twenty minutes of which was in sight. A second fox was found at Thruxington Wolds, who took them by Ragdale up the valley to Sholy Scoles, by Lord Aylesford's covert, straight for Grimston, on to Wartnaby Stone Pits, by Little Belvoir, into the Vale to Old Dalby Village, to Old Dalby Wood, and so to Sholy, where he was lost. Time one hour and twenty minutes, and the pace tremendous for the first half hour and the latter part of the run. They had also a good hunting run on Monday, the sad part of which was that one of the best hunters at Melton broke his leg, and had to be destroyed.

A very large field met the Duke's at Piper Hole on Wednesday, and three foxes were found at Holwell Mouth; but the hounds could do nothing all day, as the weather was far too hot and the scent absolutely nil. The Cottesmore had a fair day's sport on Saturday, and a regular clipper on Tuesday—from Prior's Coppice, forty-five minutes, ending with a kill, over an entire grass country. Lord Cardigan had the best of it all the way, going as well as ever he did in the days of his black horse The Dandy, and the master (Sir John Trollope) was close up. They had then a second good hunting run of fifty minutes, from Barrow Gorse, but had to whip off when they neared Lord Harborough's best preserve.

The courting fixtures for next week are Middleston and Hundred House (Worcestershire) on Monday; Leyburn (Wensleydale) on Tuesday; Spelthorne Club on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Bettisfield (Flint) on Wednesday; Waterloo on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Knipe Sear on Thursday; and "Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham" on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Borron has had his old luck at Ardrossan and Lytham; and the "concussion" of the Bs and the Rs on the plains of Alcatraz is looked forward to with no little interest by the fanciers of the Blue Light and the Bedlamite blood. The struggle at Alcatraz this year will be the most interesting ever known, as there are sixty-four entries instead of thirty-two as in former years, and every entry has been long since taken up.

### LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Apaty, 1. Pauli Monti, 2.  
All-Aged Selling Stakes.—Magistrate, 1. Siehaus, 2.  
Two-year-old Stakes.—Greenwich Fair, 1. Cocktail's dam c. 2.  
Grand Steeplechase Handicap.—Tchernaya, 1. Janus, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Lincoln Handicap.—Huntingdon, 1. Tom Thum's, 2.  
Hurdle Race.—Nicholas, 1. Weathercock, 2.

### TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—8 to 1 agst Minot (1).  
NORTHAMPTON STAKES.—8 to 1 agst Biddulph (1), 9 to 1 agst Adams.  
LENNY.—1000 to 35 agst Kent (1).

EQUESTRIAN FEAT.—An extraordinary feat of horsemanship was performed in our city on Wednesday night by Mr. Courtney, of Ballyedmond, county of Cork. In pursuance of a wager laid for a considerable sum with a brother member of the Kilkenny Hunt Club, Captain Bernard, while at supper in the clubhouse, he sent for his grey horse White Lion, and, having mounted the animal in the clubhouse hall, proceeded deliberately to ride up stairs—two flights—into the club-room, round the supper-table, and, having leaped a fire-screen set up for the purpose in his route, he rode down stairs again in perfect safety, and without White Lion once stumbling or evincing for a moment the slightest indication of a sense that he was called on to perform any uncommon feat. The wager was cleverly won, to the admiration of all beholders. The difficulty and danger of riding down stairs, in particular, were largely enhanced by the circumstance of each step being bound with thick plates of brass, on which, had the iron-shod foot of the animal once come, it would have been impossible that he could have kept his legs under him.—*Kilkenny Advertiser*.

THE ROMAN HUNT.—The sporting spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race has been developing itself for the last two days under the classic shade of the Mons Sacer, on the banks of the Anio. The descendants of those haughty patricians and fierce plebeians, whose differences were brought to issue two thousand years ago on this memorable mount, denied to leave the walls of Rome and crowd upon the consecrated spot, not to hear Menenius Agrippa's fable of the "Stomach and members," but to witness the racing feats of the "Roman hunt," wherein Kildare shone pre-eminent, two gentlemen from that unrivalled district of the Emerald Isle—Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Savile Barton—beating their respective competitors, and exciting universal admiration by their scientific riding.—*Letter from Rome, Feb. 12.*

THE MARRIAGE PRESENTS TO THE COUNTESS DE MORNAY.—Several accounts have been given of splendid presents made here to the Countess of Mornay, but they are all completely unfounded. The Emperor and Empress have not made any present, properly so called, to the young Princess French-Boy. The only mark of attention paid to her by the Imperial family was to send her, on the day of her marriage, the picture of the Empress in diamonds—an elegant decoration, highly valued at St. Petersburg. As for the magnificent present of diamonds from the Count, there is not a word of truth in it. Everything at the marriage was conducted in the most simple manner.—*Letter from St. Petersburg.*

ACCIDENT TO MADAME HISTORI.—Political excitement has been a little relieved by an accident which befel Ristori on the last night of her performance in Naples. She was acting in "Phedra," and in the fourth act, where she has to fall, her feelings were wrought to such a pitch of excitement that she fell amongst the lumps in front of the stage. Her arm was much cut and burned, and instead of starting, as had been her intention, for Rome, immediately after the performance, she will now, in all probability, be laid up for some time in Naples. The Romans will, therefore, lose the dramatic treat that was reserved for them, as the Carnival is now near its close.—*Letter from Naples.*

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE number of workmen employed in Chatham Dockyard having been ordered to be reduced, sixteen men received their discharge from that establishment on Saturday last, and thirty more were to be discharged at the end of this week. In consequence of the order which has been issued by the Admiralty for reducing the pay of the labourers employed in the dockyard to 12s. a week, a public meeting has been held at Chatham, presided over by the High Constable, when it was unanimously resolved to memorialise the Lords of the Admiralty to rescind that order.

THE Ordnance screw-steamer *Balakhava* arrived at Woolwich on Saturday, with a cargo of returned stores from Queenstown. A number of pensioners who were taken into the employment of the shipwright department of Woolwich Dockyard as riggers' labourers during the period of the late war are ordered to be discharged, and to be provided with the means of returning to their respective homes.

On Monday morning the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by a numerous staff, arrived at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, at ten o'clock, and was received by the Commandant, Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Sir Hugh De Ros, Colonels Palliser, Hardinge, Bingham, &c. The whole of the troops in garrison—consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Foot Artillery, and the field batteries—were drawn up on the parade-ground in close column, for inspection. His Royal Highness rode past the ranks, and minutely inspected each troop and battalion, and subsequently took up a position in front of the Royal Military Academy, when the troops marched past in single file detachments, and the Foot Artillery four deep. After the inspection the troops proceeded in marching order over Shooter's-hill for several miles into the country, returning to barracks at one o'clock. His Royal Highness, on leaving the garrison, proceeded to the Royal Arsenal, accompanied by the Commandant and Sir Hugh De Ros. The distinguished visitors inspected the new paper-mills, the Royal Laboratory and carriage departments, the gun and small-arms factories, the saw-mills, and the new gasworks for lighting the establishment; the various objects of interest being pointed out by Major Vandeleur, Captain Instructor of the Royal Gun Factories, and Captain Fraser, of the Laboratory. After remaining in the establishment about an hour, his Royal Highness left for London.

An Imperial decree, dated Dec. 24, but only now inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, authorises the Minister of Finance to increase to 350,000,000 fr. the amount of Treasury bills for 1857.

### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH only a moderate business has been transacted in the Consol Market this week, prices generally have been well supported; indeed, in some instances, they have shown a tendency to advance. The Unfunded Debt, however, has ruled heavy, and the quotations have slightly given way.

Over £600,000 in silver will be sent to India by the next packet, yet the market for that metal has ruled heavy. Bar has sold at 61½d. per ounce, and dollars are quoted at 4s. 11½d. to 4s. 11¼d. The exchanges from India and China show no material change, and they are, consequently, sufficiently high to induce heavy shipments of bullion from this country. A few parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for transmission to the Continent, yet the next return from the Bank of England will, it is expected, show an increase in the stock. During last year the total amount withdrawn from the Bank was £7,599,906, and the amount purchased rather exceeded £7,000,000.

The declaration on the part of the Emperor of the French that no new loan will be required this year has given much satisfaction; but it must be understood that a decree has appeared authorising the issue of Treasury notes to the extent of £14,000,000. This issue will, no doubt, have some influence upon the money market in France. The impression is that eventually the Bank of France will be compelled to increase its capital.

Most of the Continental exchanges come more favourable, yet they give no prospect of a return of gold to this country.

The last returns of the private and joint-stock banks show an average note circulation of £6,778,420—being an increase of £33,804. These banks are now below their fixed issue of £1,038,029.

The Board of Trade returns show a high state of prosperity during the past year, the increase in the exports being £20,202,772 compared with 1855. The total amounts for the two years are as under:—

	1855.	1856.
Enumerated articles ..	£34,236,730	£103,092,361
Unenumerated ..	11,451,355	12,798,493
Total ..	£45,688,085	£115,890,854

Additional particulars in reference to the Russian railway scheme have come to hand, but they add nothing to those previously received.

On Monday English Stocks were steady, and very little change took place in the quotations. Bank Stock realised 218. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93½; Consols for Money, 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½. The New Three per Cents marked 94½, and 94 to 93½; Long Annuities (1860), 2½; India Bonds, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem. India Stock was 220 to 221. The market on Tuesday was very firm, at full prices.—The Three per Cents Reduced were 93½ to 94; Consols for Transfer, 93½; Ditto for Account, 93½; New Three per Cents, 94½; Long Annuities, 1860, 2½; Ditto, 1865, 1s. 5-16; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 93½; Bank Stock marked 218 and 216½; India Stock, 220 to 221. The dealings on Wednesday were only moderate.—Bank Stock was 219 and 218; the Three per Cents, for Money, were 93½; Ditto, for Account, 94 to 94½; Reduced, 94 to 93½; New Three per Cents, 94½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 73; Long Annuities, 1865, 184; India Bonds, 2s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. prem. On Thursday the market was rather flat, and prices were a shade easier.—The Three per Cents, for Money, were 93½ to 93½; for Account, 94 to 94½, and 93½ to 94. The New Three per Cents marked 94½ to 94½; the Reduced, 94 to 94½; and the Thirty Years' Annuities, 1s. 5-16½. Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem.; ditto, Bonds, 93½. No change took place in the Bank rate of discount.

The Foreign House has been devoid of animation. Prices, however, have ruled very firm. We have had transactions in Brazilian Five per Cents at 103½; Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, New, 97½; Cuba Seven per Cents, 101; Greek Bonds, 6½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 60½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 97½; Ditto, Small, 97½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 110; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Spanish New Deferred, 24½; Ditto, Passive, 5½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 6½ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½; French Four-and-a-half per Cents, 94 francs 75 cents; French Three per Cents, 69 francs 75 cents; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65; Dutch Four per Cents, 93½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Ditto, 1856, 43; Venezuela One-and-a-half per Cents Deferred, 15½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 99.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm, as follows:—Bank of London, 60; British North American, 70½; Commercial of London, 25½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 19; London Chartered of Australia, 19; London and County, 29½ ex div.; London Joint-Stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 47½; National Provincial of England, 80; Ditto, New, 15; Oriental, 37½; Ottoman, 14½; Union of Australia, 61½; Union of London, 26½; Unity Mutual, 40½; Western of London, 40½.

There has been a steady market for most Miscellaneous Securities, at full quotations.—Australian Agricultural have realised 22½; Berlin Waterworks, 5½; Canada Company's Bonds, 140; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 110½; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 5½; London General Omnibus Company, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 134; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½ ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 65; South Australian Land, 36; Van Diemen's Land, 14½; London Docks, 100; East and West India, 119½; St. Katharine, 90; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 134; Electric Telegraph, 93; New South Wales Government Debentures, 90.

Most Railway Shares have been firm in price, but the business doing generally has not been large. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Blackburn, 8½; Caledonian, 60½; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 10½; East Anglian, 19; Eastern Counties, 104; Eastern Union, A Stock, 42½; Ditto, B Stock, 39; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 35; Great Northern, 83; Ditto, A Stock, 7½; Ditto, B Stock, 124; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 112½; Great Western, 68½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99½; London and Blackwall, 62½; London and Brighton, 105½; London and North-Western, 107½; London and South-Western, 105½ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; Midland, 83½; North British, 43; North-Eastern—Berwick, 88; Ditto, Extension, 204; Ditto, Leeds, 19; Ditto, York, 63½; North Staffordshire, 12½ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25; Shropshire Union, 50; South-Eastern, 76; South Wales, 84½; West End of London and Crystal Palace, B, 51.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Bedford and Blechley, 45; Buckinghamshire, 97½; Midland—Bradford, 93.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 98; Chester and Holyhead, 85; Eastern Counties, Six per Cent, 12½; Great Northern Five per Cents, 118; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent, 111; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 105; Midland Consolidated, 100; North-Eastern—Berwick, 93; North Staffordshire, 21½; South-Eastern New Four-and-a-half per Cents, 9½; Watford and Kilkenny, 3.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 9½; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 12½; Ceylon, B Shares, 2½; East Indian, 112½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 50; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 81½; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 4½; Great Western of Canada, 25½; Ditto, New, 11½; Madras, 19½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6½; Lombardo-Venetian, 12½; Namur and Liège, 8½; Northern of France, 36½; Paris and Lyons, 55½.

Mining Shares have been very firm. On Thursday St. John del Rey were 19½; Cobro Copper, 56; Copiapo, 12½; Fortune, 1½; and Pontgibaud Silver Lead, 8½.

### THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Feb. 16.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat, in very middling condition, was on sale here to-day. Good dry samples were in somewhat improved request, full prices; but other kinds met a dull inquiry, though offered on lower terms. There was about an average business doing in foreign wheat, the sales of which were rather extensive, at last week's currency. We had a fair demand for barley, the prices of which were well supported. In malt very little was done; in the quotations, however, no change took place. The oat trade was rather heavy, but no alteration took place in prices. Beans were heavy, and the price of clover hay, white peas gave way 1s., but the value of grey and maple qualities was maintained. The flour trade ruled heavy, on former terms.

Feb. 18.—The supplies of most grain on offer to-day were only moderate, yet the trade generally ruled very much as at Monday's quotations.  
Wheat.—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 1s. 10c.; ditto, white, 5s. 2c.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 1s. 10c.; ditto, white, 5s. 2c.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6s. 7c.; broad, ditto, 6s. 7c.; Kingston and Ware, 6s. 7c.; Chesham, 7s. 4c.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. 10c.; potato, ditto, 2s. 10c.; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. 10c.; ditto, white, 2s. 10c.; tick beans, 3s. 4c.; grey peas, 3s. 4c.; maple, 3s. 4c.; white, 3s. 4c.; bolters, 3s. 4c. per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s. 10c.; S. 5s. 10c.; ditto, 5s. 10c.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 1s. 10c. per 280 lb. American flour, 3s. 4c. per barrel.

Needs.—All agricultural seeds are in improved request, at very full prices. Linseed is again dearer, and cakes command extreme rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 7s. 10c. to 7s. 10c.; Mediterranean, 7s. 10c. to 7s. 10c.; hemseed, 4s. 2c. to 4s. 2c. per quarter. Cotter, 2s. 10c. to 2s. 10c.; English rapeseed, 9s. 4c. to 9s. 4c. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, 4s. 10c. to 4s. 10c.; ditto, foreign, 4s. 10c. to 4s. 10c.; rape cakes, 4s. 10c. to 4s. 10c. per ton. Canary, 6s. 7c. to 6s. 7c. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 7d. to 8d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 5s. 5d.; barley, 4s. 11d.; oats, 2s. 6d.; rye, 4s. 4d.; beans, 3s. 6d.; peas, 3s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 5s. 5d.; barley, 4s. 7d.; oats, 2s. 5d.; rye, 3s. 8d.; beans, 3s. 6d.; peas, 3s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 100,932; barley, 71,957; oats, 17,652; rye, 23; beans, 657 quarters.

Test.—Owing to the Government proposing to retain a portion of the war duties, business in our market has been almost wholly suspended. In prices, however, no change has taken place. Common sound season may be quoted at 1s. 6½d. per lb.

Sugar.—All good and fine raw sugars have sold steadily, at very full prices, but inferior parcels have ruled heavy, and in some instances, the quotations have ruled rather easier. Mauritius has sold at 50s. to 52s. 6d.; Bengal, 45s.; Madras, 41s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Refined sugars have been in good request, at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Our market continues firm at fully late week's advance in prices; indeed, fine Mocca may be considered 1s. to 2s. per cwt. higher. Good ord. native Ceylon has changed hands at 5s. per cwt.

Cocoa.—Fine red Trinidad has sold as high as 7s. per cwt.

Tea.—Our market is steady, and late rates are well supported, although the stock is unusually heavy. Common Malacca, 15s. 3d.; and White Bengal, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. per cwt.

Peppercorns.—Peppercorns are in good request, at last week's advance in price. In some values of English and fresh qualities very little change has taken place. The best market quality, at late rates. Beans and lard are lower to purchase.

Tallow.—Our market is less active, yet 1½d. on the spot has been held at 6½d. down to 6s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow is in moderate supply.

Oils.—Lined oil on the spot has sold at 42½d. to 43½d. per ton. Rape is quiet, at 43½d. to 44½d.; fine palm, 44½d. to 45½d.; Coconut, 43½d. to 44½d. per ton. In turpentine very little is doing, and prices are rather drooping. S. 1s. 10c. to 1s. 10c. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is only a small quantity of spirits doing in our market. Proof lowland, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon. Brandy is held for more money; but the transactions in it are limited. Corn spirits are less active.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £2 10s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £3 5s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 8s. per load.

Cheese.—Cheshire Blue, 15s.; farmhouse, 13s. 6d.; Hilda, 14s. 3d.; Eden Main, 16s. 3d.; Bilton, 17s. 6d.; Lancashire, 17s.; Stewarts', 17s. 6d.; South Hutton, 17s. 6d.; South Keston, 16s. 6d.; Tees, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Good and fine hops continue in steady request, at very full prices; but inferior kinds move off slowly, on former terms.

Wool.—Owing to the approaching sales, and the high rates demanded by the importers, the business doing in wool is limited.

Patent.—The supplies continue seasonably good, and the demand is tolerably firm, at from 6s. to 13s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Our market has been scantily supplied with each kind of stock, which has sold steadily, on a higher price.

Beef, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d. per lb., to sink the price, to 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2d. per lb.

Navvies and Landmen.—The trade generally has ruled very firm, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 2s. 4d. to 3s. 2d. per lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13.

3rd Foot: Major-Gen. N. Wedhouse to be Colonel.  
1st Engineers: Second Capt. C. Parry to be Captain; Second Capt. and Brevet Major J. Stokes to be Captain; Lieut. J. Graham to be Second Capt. and Brevet Major.  
BRIGADE.—Lieut.-Gen. W. G. Power, C.B., to be General; Major-Gen. G. C. Cobby to be Lieutenant-General; Major-Gen. J. E. Dapin, C.B., to be placed on the Fixed Establishment; Lieut.-Gen. J. Irving to be General.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

D. SMITH, Duke's-road, St. Pancras, licensed victualler.—J. ATKINSON, Queen's gardens and Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, builder.

BANKRUPTS.

J. PAUL, Bedford, and St. Mary Axe, City, corn and seed merchant.—J. DAVISON, Kingston-upon-Hull, anchor and chain maker.—C. CAUGION, Radford, Nottinghamshire, common brewer.—J. LEES, Birmingham, brick maker.—A. SCHEMANN, George-street, Minories, and New Broad-street City, general merchant. F. KINROED, Framingham, Suffolk, miller and merchant.—G. McCLELLAND, jun., Bradford, Yorkshire, draper.—M. PARKER, Kings-upon-Hull, ironmonger.—Sir C. FOX and J. HENDERSON, Smithwick, Staffordshire, iron and engineering.—J. W. LANGRIDGE, Birmingham, tailor and dealer in baby linen.—W. E. HAWKES, Bykes-terrace, Mile-end-road, London, East, W. Warner, 17, Abchurch-lane, North, London, and F. Turner, 1, St. James's, London, W., drapers.—J. DANGERFIELD, the elder, Kirkley (otherwise Kirkley), Suffolk, builder.—C. H. CLAYTON, Liverpool, milliner.—P. PORTER, Liverpool, cotton broker.—M. STEPHANOFF, Liverpool, merchant.—G. CAVENS, Carlisle, Jeweller and watchmaker.—C. FOX, Manchester, corn and flour dealer.—W. CALVERT and W. CALVERT the younger, Sunderland, hardwaremen and hoists.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 17.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Gen. T. Dwyer, to be Colonel-Commandant.  
1st Dragoon Guards: W. E. Marsland to be Colonel.  
2nd Vet. Surg. T. P. Gudin to be Veterinary Surgeon.  
7th H. H. Chilton to be Cornet.  
2nd Dragoons: Vet. Surg. O. Smith to be Veterinary Surgeon.  
2nd Light Dragoons: Capt. H. H. M. Monckton to be Major; Lieut. E. H. Vase to be Captain.  
10th J. Gore to be Cornet.  
Royal Engineers: Brevet Major C. B. P. N. H. Nugent to be Adjutant.  
5th Foot: Ensign W. E. Whelan to be Ensign.  
12th: Ensign R. B. Moorhead to be Ensign.  
14th: Major E. J. Holworthy to be Major; Ensign G. J. N. Beamish to be Lieutenant.  
27th: Capt. W. Croker to be Captain.  
33rd: Lieut. B. G. Graham to be Adjutant.

DETACHED BATTALION.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir J. E. Alexander to be Major.  
UNATTACHED.—Major C. J. Foster to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. H. Lowndes to have the Substantive Rank of Major; Brevet Major G. E. B. Westhead to have his Brevet Rank converted into Substantive Rank.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Surg. F. G. Poulton to be Assistant Surgeon.  
BRIGADE.—The undermentioned officers of the East India Company's Service to have a step of Honorary Rank as follows:—Col. W. Brett to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. C. B. Boulton to be Colonel; Major H. D. Mailand, A. Barker, R. H. Baldwin, to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capt. G. R. Remington to be Major.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 11.

Captains R. Fitzroy, Hon. J. F. De Ros, and C. H. Swinburne, to be Rear-Admirals on the Reserved List; Capt. J. Nias, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Captains A. M. Hawking, J. Drake, and E. A. de Francklin, to be Retired Rear-Admirals.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

E. THALASSO, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, merchant.—W. T. GRAYENOR, Birmingham, hatter and milliner.

BANKRUPTS.

J. G. JUSCOLO, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, corn-merchant.—T. FURNELL, late of Aldersbury, City, commission-agent.—T. BUTT, Littlehampton, Sussex, ironmonger.—G. INGERHIST, Nottingham, licensed victualler.—J. SMITH, Staplehurst, Kent, corn-dealer.—H. CAMPIN, Watling-street, warehouseman.—F. MARTIN, Brighton, innkeeper.—A. LACKMOPF, High-street, Shoreham, hosier.—A. A. SEVENS, Liverpool, merchant.—J. WALKER, Vauxhall, Staffordshire, bridge-cutter.—T. BAINBRIDGE, Ironbridge, Shropshire, butcher.—J. MACKALL, Wolverhampton, grocer.—J. WATKINS, Norton St. Philip, Somersetshire, butcher.—W. A. WANE, Highways, With-hire, grocer.—W. ROBINSON, Minto, Westmoreland, licensed victualler.—T. F. RAYMON



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## RELICS FROM THE BURIED CITY OF BRAHMUNABAD, IN SIND.



POTTERY, FRAGMENTS OF MILLS, ETC.

We have been favoured by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., with the following very interesting communication illustrative of the accompanying Engravings of the original objects.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WITH characteristic liberality and good taste you purpose to furnish engravings in your Journal of objects recently dug out of the buried city of Brahmunabad, in Sind, a quasi-Eastern Pompeii. The questions will necessarily be asked "when" and "how" was the city buried? and "where" is its particular locality? I will endeavour to answer these questions in the few words which your space only can allow.

In regard to the "when," the evidence of Kufic coins would seem to indicate that the city was destroyed not very long after the Arab occupation of Sind, probably in the eighth century A.D.; and the traces of Buddhist, and the absence of Brahminical, remains, rather support than militate against this date.

The "how" is answered by an earthquake. The destruction was

apparently sudden and complete; for some skeletons of the inhabitants are found prostrate in doorways, as if caught in flight; some are crouched for refuge in corners of rooms; and in one instance the corner of a brick, as if from a fallen wall, has penetrated a skull. The walls are levelled, and in their fall appear to have crushed by their weight even stone tables and benches. Such of the houses as have been excavated, not only contain the usual domestic furniture, but the materials of the several trades in process of being worked up; cut and rough cornelian stones and progressive test impressions of a seal-engraver; iron ore in several crucibles arrested in the process of manipulation for its conversion into cakes of the celebrated wootz steel. These and other facts, combined with the circumstance of the city being upon the bank of an ancient bed of the mighty Indus, which could only have been turned into new channels by throes of nature, leave little doubt of the agency which caused the destruction of the city. Nor is it unreasonable to believe that this earthquake not only destroyed Brahmunabad, and some other cities and towns in Sind, the remains of which are observable, but simul-

taneously it may have buried the city of Ballibhipura in Kattywar which was flourishing when the Chinese traveller, Huan Tsang, visited it in the seventh century, but which disappeared from history after that period, and is now eighteen feet under the surface. Equally also may the same earthquake have occasioned the destruction, by the influx of the sea, of the celebrated Hindoo Temple of Dwarka in Goojerat, mention of which is made in the Vishnu Puran of the ninth century and which is associated with the popular demigod Krishna, who lost his life near to Dwarka, and who, probably, was no mythical personage. The upheaving of the land possibly displaced the sea from the area now constituting the Runn, between Kattywar and Kutch, the Indus taking its new course by bursting through its previous barrier of a hilly range at Sukkur and Bukkur. Such speculations, if well founded, would admit of interpretations of Arrian's text of Alexander's Descent of the Indus, which are otherwise puzzling.

With respect to the "whereabouts" of Brahmunabad (which, by-the-by, can scarcely have been its ancient name unless in the sense in which Arrian considered Brahmins—*οἱ δὲ σοφισταὶ τοῦ Ἰνδοῦ εἰσιν*—



CHESSMEN, PORTION OF CHESS-BOARD, DICE, ETC.



## RELICS FROM THE BURIED CITY OF BRAHMUNABAD, IN SIND.

—"qui quidem Sophistæ sive sapientes apud Indos habentur"), if your readers will take up a map of Sind, and draw a line north-east from Hyderabad, at a distance of about thirty-five miles it would pass through the site of the ruined city, the walls of which are traceable for 3 miles 7 furlongs 180 yards by perambulator, the area within the walls being a mass of hillocks, mounds, and fallen walls.

With these introductory observations a concise description of the articles figured in the drawings is all that can be given, for your space does not admit of æsthetical comment. The public are indebted to the disinterested and liberal zeal of Mr. A. F. Bellasis, of the Bombay Civil Service, Collector of the Hyderabad division of Sind, for these curious relics of bygone times. Mr. Bellasis made the excavations at his own expense, and was good enough to present to me the relics which your drawings will illustrate, and which relics are to be seen at the India House.

Figures 1 are vessels in pottery.

Figs. 2 are glazed pottery or earthenware, or china. The forms of some of these vessels are graceful and classical, and will bear comparison with specimens of Etruscan and Greek art.

Figs. 3 are movable covers of water-vessels.

Mr. Bellasis, in speaking of the Pottery, says—

I found large quantities in great varieties, and much of it of a very superior description to any I see now-a-days in Sind. A good deal of the

pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels are of a fine kind of earthenware or china. Pieces of glass and crystal were also found, both in the excavations and on the surface of the ruins, in quantities, and the glass of all kinds of colours. Fragments of cups, bottles, and platters were very numerous. Some of the glass was beautifully stained of a deep blue colour, and other portions were worked in raised and ribbed patterns, displaying a high standard of art in their manufacture. Stones for grinding grain, others for grinding curry-stuff, and some for mixing paints; several stones for sharpening knives and tools; several large pieces of korundum, or emery, also used by cutters to sharpen swords and instruments; quantities of cornelians and cornelian chips, and agates, and other pretty stones; balls, beautifully turned, of ivory, agate, and marble; coins, chiefly of copper, some few of silver; beads and ornaments of cornelian and glass in every variety.

I may mention, in addition to the above, one peculiarity of the Brahmunabad pottery, that many of the flat vessels, plates, &c., are of clay, and are veneered, as it were, one-eighth of an inch thick with porcelain or china—an art, or practice, of which we have not any specimens from other countries than Sind.

Figs 4 are two stone short-legged tables, of which many were found, but all crushed by the fall of the walls. One of these tables Mr. Bellasis describes as of red sandstone, similar to that now found at Porebunder in Kutch. The slab or table is square, with a large circular space in the centre, the corner pieces being ornamented with

peacocks and snakes. This circular space is slightly depressed, and on one of the sides of the slab is a bull's head, with the mouth open for the escape of liquids poured upon the slab. In this specimen the four corner feet are panelled, and carved with bas-relief figures, two on each foot. Two feet are wanting, but on the two found, the figures are, a lion on one panel, and on the other a warrior armed with sword and shield. On the other foot are two female figures—one playing the surindah, a kind of guitar still in use. The other female appears to be admiring herself in a looking-glass, which she holds in one hand, while with the other she is dressing her hair. These feet are connected with each other by a cornice of open tracery of great beauty, running along the sides of the slab—the whole forming a beautiful specimen of carving.

Fig. 5 is a grinding-stone with a roller, for pulverising curry ingredients, grinding paints, &c.

Figs. 6 are fragments of a two-stone mill for grinding corn, and which is still in general use for that purpose throughout India. Similar mills were found at Pompeii.

Fig. 7 is one of several crucibles containing lumps of iron ores: these were placed in furnaces, and the iron smelted into plano-convex cakes resembling the cakes of the celebrated wootz steel.

Figs. 8 are balls of agate and cornelian; which, together with rough and cut cornelians, are evidently from the house of a lapidary.



POTTERY, IRONWORK, GLASS, ETC.

Fig. 9 is a bull made of pottery. Many of these were found: also horses and camels, &c., used as toys for children.

Figs. 10 are some chessmen, belonging to different-sized sets; and Figs. 11, long ivory dice. These are thus described by Mr. Bellasis:—"In this same house we were further repaid by finding nearly a complete set of ivory chessmen—one set white, the other black. The kings and queens are about three inches high, and the pawns about one; the other pieces of different intermediate heights. All have been made for use on a board with holes, for each piece has a peg in it, similar to chessmen used nowadays on board ship, to prevent the pieces being easily knocked down, and the game disturbed. The ivory of these is in a very decayed state, and very brittle; every particle of animal matter seemed completely exhausted, and the ivory reduced to a substance not unlike lime or chalk. Dice were also found; some square cubes of ivory, numbered exactly as dice used at the present day; others, the long dice still used by the natives to play the game Punchweshee."

Figs. 12 may have been portions of the chessboard, inlaid in tortoise-shell and ebony.

Fig. 13 is a piece of carved wood, which has become charcoal from having been burnt under the pressure of the fallen walls. The carving is in good taste, representing foliage, and there are traces of a human figure and a kind of griffin.

Fig. 14 is a bronze ornament, the exact counterpart of the object which surmounts the standard in Buddhist sculptures and paintings in the Cave Temples, and is a Buddhist emblem, meaning Buddha, Dharma, Sanga—i.e., "First Cause," "Religion," and "Congregation" or Church; but it has also the form of the Hindoo Trisul or Siva's trident.

Figs. 15 are also bronze ornaments; one the handle of a dagger or other small weapon, and the other is a very graceful ornament for some object which is not apparent.

Figs. 16 are crucibles, for purifying gold and silver, and must have been placed in muffles.

Fig. 17 is an oil lamp of pottery.

Figs. 18 are finger-rings—one of metal, the other of glass.

Figs. 19. are a variety of cornelian and agate beads, armlets, and ornaments, strung together.

Figs. 20 are some curious cornelian ornaments, figured with various patterns in white lines on a perfectly smooth surface; and, after having withstood the damp of ages, were, when dug up, quite fresh, and the device indelible, being neither intaglio nor cameo. These indicate the knowledge of a curious and important art.

Fig. 21 is a small glass uteridan, or bottle for otto of roses—testifying to a knowledge of the art of blowing and cutting glass existing in the eighth century.

Figs. 22 are fragments of the necks of glass bottles.

Figs. 23 are the moulds for ear-rings and other female ornaments. They are of a soft stone, upon which the device was cut, and then the liquid gold was poured into the incisions.

The coins found by Mr. Bellasis, at Brahmunabad, were put into the hands of Mr. Edward Thomas, of the Bengal Civil Service, a distinguished numismatist, and he gives the following description of three which were the most legible. One peculiar feature of these coins is

the singular minuteness of a large portion of them, for, with our present knowledge of prices, their exchangeable value is scarcely appreciable:—

"No. 1 is a coin of Mansûr bin Jamhûr, the last Governor of Sind, on the part of the Umayyide Khalifs of Baghddâd, circa 750, A.D. On the obverse are the remains of the Kalimah, 'There is no God but God,' &c. On the reverse field are the words 'Mohammed is the Apostle of God.' On the margin is the following imperfect legend:—'In the name of God' (this copper coin) was struck at al-Mansûrah, under the orders of Mansûr."

"No. 2 is the reverse of a second and nearly similar coin."

"No. 3 is the obverse of a coin of a Governor entitled Mohammed, whose name may be seen in the second line of the legend. The word below, in the third line, I suppose to be the designation of his tribe; but as yet I have been unable to identify it. The reverse impression on this coin is altogether obliterated; but, from parallel specimens of



SINDIAN COINS.

Abdulrehman's coinage, it may be assumed to have borne the quadrifoil symbol peculiar to the locality, with the Governor's name repeated, in association with the ordinary 'Mahammed is the Apostle of God.'"

W. H. SYKES.

## THE SNOWSTORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American newspapers received by the last mail contain full reports of the inconveniences arising out of the snow blockade to which the country had been subjected from Sunday, the 25th ult. to the following Saturday. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* of January 31, in speaking of the extent of country over which the snowstorm had passed, says:—"The territory of snow banks, formed by the storm of Sunday and Monday, from all we can learn, extends over a tract about 700 miles long, from north-east to south-west, and 280 to 300 in breadth. From the Canada line to the southernmost part of Maryland the snow is of an almost uniform depth—a very rare occurrence. The Western limit of the storm in this State was in the neighbourhood of Utica, while in Pennsylvania and Maryland it extends farther westward."

The papers are full of stories regarding the sufferings of railway travellers and others exposed to the weather. The train on the New Jersey Railroad, which left New York for Philadelphia on Sunday evening at six o'clock, proceeded with some little detention until it reached a plain, or "prairie," as one of the passengers called it, between Trenton and Bordertown—about two miles on the other side of the latter place. Here the

engine stopped for want of steam, and efforts were made to get up a full head. The snow lay tolerably level on the track, and there was only one drift, and that not very heavy, some distance in advance. The efforts to get up steam proved ineffectual, and the engine soon froze up, leaving the train two miles from any house and exposed to the force of a blast of unparallelled fury for about twelve hours—from half-past ten o'clock on Sunday night until about the same time on Monday morning. There were about sixty passengers on the cars, including a number of ladies, and the discomfort of their situation can be easily imagined. The snow drove in fine particles before a blinding gale, and penetrated through every crevice of the cars. Two or three gentlemen lost their hats in trying to get from one car to another. No one would venture back to Bordertown, and no provisions could be procured. All the fences along the road were placed under contribution to furnish firewood, and very fortunately a good supply of that indispensable article was secured, although the cold was so intense that, except in the immediate vicinity of the stoves in the cars, it was impossible to sit still with any degree of comfort. To add to the delights of the situation the train stood just on the edge of the canal, which was the only visible object, except snow, in the flat landscape. The train reached Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, at six o'clock p.m., after a journey of twenty-four hours.

A circumstance occurred at Philadelphia on Monday night, says the *Courier and Enquirer*, which was but a single instance out of the many annoying incidents growing out of the late violent snowstorm, and of the consequent blockade by snowdrifts, for forty-eight hours. It seems that a wedding had been arranged to come off between a lady of Philadelphia, and a gentleman from the interior of the State. The marriage was to take place late on Monday afternoon, and cards were out for a reception in the evening. Extensive preparations were made for the event, and a large company was invited. The storm created some misgivings in the minds of the bride and her friends, as the groom was to come to the city by one of the trains during Monday night. There were no means of telegraphing to the happy man to ascertain whether he had left home, or whether he was snowed up there, or on the road hither. It was too late to call back the invitations, and at all events there was much uncertainty as to the necessity for a postponement. In the mean time night was coming on, and things were becoming gloriously uncertain; the bride and her maids were attired for the event, the clergyman had even arrived, and all was ready, except that the groom had not yet made his appearance, nor was there much prospect of his doing so. In course of time the guests began to arrive, and as they could not be turned away again the best face possible was put upon matters, and the good things provided were demolished just as though the wedding had taken place. The groom has not yet been heard from.

The blockade was peculiarly embarrassing to business men. One gentleman from Rahway, with a note due at New York Bank, attempted to walk to that city, but only succeeded in reaching Elizabeth. Another Rahway man in a similar position succeeded in reaching New York with a sleigh.

The office of the Albany *Evening Journal* on Monday morning presented an Arctic scene. The intense cold (21 deg. below zero) had frozen the water in the steam-pipes. The presses could not budge with the stiffened ink. The heating-tubes were cold as a stone. The windows, completely covered by frost and snow, excluded the light, and the compositors, with hats and overcoats on, were slowly sticking the icy type by gaslight. No mails from anywhere, congealed ink, frosty pens and scissors, rendering the work of making up the paper one of some difficulty.



## OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

THE Session for 1857 was opened on Monday last in the Palace of the Tuilleries by the Emperor. The ceremony, which was the same nearly in all respects as on the last occasion, took place in the Hall of the Marshals. The throne was placed on a platform before the embrasure of the window looking on the garden. On the right of the Emperor were his uncle, Prince Jerome Napoleon, and Prince Louis Lucien, who arrived from London on Sunday for the opening; and on his left Prince Napoleon and Prince Murat. On either side, after the Princes of the family having rank at the Court, were the Grand Almoner, the Grand Chamberlain, the Cardinals, the Ministers, the Marshals of France, and Admirals. To the right of the throne were the members of the Diplomatic Corps; in front, the President, Vice-Presidents, Grand Referendary, and Senators; to the left, the Presidents, &c., of the Legislative Corps and the Deputies. To the rear of the Senate were the deputations of the Court of Cassation and the other law courts, the representatives of the clergy of the various churches, the Prefects of the Seine and Police, the General commanding the National Guard and his Staff, the General and officers of the Imperial Guard, those of the Army of Paris, the First Military Division, and a number of the superior officers of the navy. The high gallery that runs round the hall was reserved for the Empress and the Princesses of the Imperial family, and the Grand Master and Mistress and Ladies of the Households of the Empress and the Princess Mathilde, as also the ladies specially invited. Her Majesty's place was in the centre, and opposite the Emperor's throne. It is hardly necessary to say that all present were in full dress; the usual forms of precedence and etiquette were observed on entering and on leaving the hall. The Emperor, whose arrival was announced by a salute of 101 guns, appeared at one o'clock. The whole assemblage rose to receive him. He at once took his place on the throne, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies called out—"Gentlemen, be seated."

The Emperor then stood up, and read in an audible voice the discourse, as follows:—

Gentlemen Senators, Gentlemen Deputies,—Last year my opening speech concluded with an invocation to Divine Providence. I prayed it to guide our efforts in the path most conformable to the interests of humanity and civilisation.

That prayer seems to have been heard. The difficulties of detail which obstructed the execution of the Treaty of Paris have been fortunately surmounted.

The dispute between the King of Prussia and the Helvetic Confederation has lost all warlike character, and has enabled us soon to hope for a favourable solution.

The understanding re-established between the three protecting Powers of Greece henceforth renders unnecessary the prolongation of the sojourn of English and French troops at the Piræus.

If a lamentable misunderstanding has arisen on the subject of the affairs of Naples, it must still be attributed to that desire which equally animates the Government of Queen Victoria and my own to act everywhere in favour of humanity and of civilisation.

Now that the best understanding prevails between all the great Powers, we ought to endeavour seriously to regulate and develop the strength and the riches of the nation at home. We ought to struggle against the evils which a progressive society is not exempt from.

Civilisation, though its object is the moral improvement and the material welfare of the majority, advances, it must be admitted, like an army. Its victories are not gained without sacrifices or without victims. Those rapid means which facilitate communications and open new roads to commerce shift interests, and throw backward those countries which are still without them; those most useful machines which multiply manual labour at first throw men out of work, and for a time leave many hands unoccupied; those mines which send throughout the world an amount of coin hitherto unknown—that increase of public fortune which multiplies consumption tenfold tends to cause a fluctuation, and to increase the value of everything; that imperishable source of wealth called "credit" does wonders, and yet the abuse of speculation involves the ruin of many private individuals. Hence the necessity, without stopping progress, of assisting those who cannot keep up with its accelerated movement.

Some must be stimulated, others kept in check. We must feed the activity of the panting, anxious, exacting society which in France expects everything from the Government, and to which, however, it must oppose the limits of the possible and the calculations of common sense.

To enlighten and to direct, that is our duty. The country is prosperous, it must be admitted, for, despite the war and the famine, the rate of progress has not slackened. The produce of the indirect taxes, which is a certain sign of the public prosperity, exceeded in 1856 by more than 50,000,000*fr.* the amount, already exceptional, of 1855. Since the restoration of the Empire its revenues have increased of themselves to the amount of 210,000,000*fr.*, deducting the new taxes. Nevertheless, there is much suffering among a portion of the people, and as long as Providence does not grant us a good harvest the millions given by private charity and by the Government will be but feeble palliatives.

Let us redouble our efforts to remedy the evils which are beyond human foresight.

Various departments have been afflicted this year by the scourge of inundations.

Everything leads me to hope that science will succeed in subduing nature. I make it a point of honour that in France rivers, like revolutions, must return to their beds, or that they must not leave them. A cause of anxiety no less serious agitates the public mind. When a crisis takes place there is no sort of false rumour or false doctrine which ignorance or malevolence does not propagate. They even succeeded recently in alarming public industry, as if the Government could desire anything else than its development and prosperity. It is, therefore, the duty of good citizens to spread everywhere the wise doctrines of political economy, and especially to encourage those doubting hearts which, at the first breath—I will not say of ill fortune, but at the slightest check in prosperity, sow discouragement and increase uneasiness by their imaginary alarms.

Considering the many demands of the moment, I have resolved to reduce the expenditure without interrupting the great works, without compromising what has already been achieved—to diminish certain taxes without inflicting injury to the finances of the State.

The Budget of 1858 will be presented to you balanced. All anticipated expenses are therein stated. The produce of the loans will suffice to pay for the war expenses.

The public service in all its branches will be provided for without our having to appeal again to the public credit.

The Budget of War and of the Navy has been reduced to fair limits, so as to keep up the *cadres*, to respect the promotions so gloriously earned, and to maintain a military force worthy of the greatness of the country.

It is with this idea that the annual contingent has been fixed at 100,000 men. This figure is 20,000 above the ordinary calls in time of peace. But, according to the system I have adopted—and to which I attach great importance—about two-thirds of these conscripts will only remain two years in the ranks, and will then form a reserve which will furnish to the country, at the very first appearance of danger, an army of more than 600,000 disciplined men. The reduction in the effective strength will allow an improvement of the pay of the lower grades and of the rank and file—a step which the dearth of provisions renders indispensable. For the same reason the Budget allows 5,000,000*fr.* to commence an increase in the smallest salaries of the lesser civil officials, who, in the midst of hard privations, have given a good example of honesty and devotion. We have not forgotten either the appropriation for a Transatlantic line of steamers, the establishment of which has been so long required. Despite this increase of outlay, I shall propose to you to abolish, from the 1st of January, 1858, the new war tax (*décime de guerre*). This abolition is a sacrifice of 23,000,000*fr.*; but, in compensation, and conformably to the wish expressed at various times by the Legislative Corps, I shall take into consideration the imposition of a new tax on movable property.

An idea entirely philanthropic had induced the Government to transfer the convict establishments to Guiana. Unhappily, the yellow fever, unknown in those parts for fifty years, has arrested the progress of colonisation. A plan is under consideration for the transfer of those establishments to Africa, or elsewhere. Algeria, which in skilful hands sees its produce and commerce make daily progress, is deserving of our particular attention. The decree of decentralisation recently passed will favour the efforts of the Administration, and I shall neglect nothing to bring before you, according to circumstances, the measures best suited for the development of the colony.

I call your attention to a bill the object of which is to fertilise the *landes* of Gascony. The progress of agriculture ought to be one of the objects of our constant care, for upon its improvement or its neglect depends the prosperity or the decline of empires.

Another project of law, due to the suggestion of the Marshal Minister of War, will be presented to you. It is a complete military penal code, which unites in one body, by placing them in harmony with our institutions, the scattered and sometimes contradictory laws passed since 1790. You will, I am sure, be happy to attach your name to a work of this importance.

Gentlemen Deputies,—As this Session is the last of your Legislature, allow me to express to you my thanks for the devoted and active support which you have lent me since 1852. You have proclaimed the Empire. You have associated yourselves to all the measures which have re-established order and prosperity in the country. You energetically supported me during the war; you shared my sorrows during the epidemic and the famine; you shared my joy when Heaven granted me a glorious peace and a well-beloved son; your loyal co-operation has allowed me to introduce into France a régime founded on the popular wishes and interests. It was a difficult task to fulfil, and for which real patriotism was required; to accustom the country to new institutions, to replace the license of the tribune and the exciting contests which brought about the fall or the rise of Ministries by a free yet calm and serious discussion, was a signal

service rendered to the country, and even to liberty—for liberty has not more formidable enemies than the outbursts of passion and the violence of language. Strong in the support of the great bodies of the State, and in the devotion of the army, strong especially in the support of that people which knows that every instant of my life is devoted to it and to its interests, I force for our country a future full of hope.

France, without infringing on the rights of any one, has resumed in the world the rank which was her due, and may with safety give herself up to everything great which the genius of peace can produce.

May God never cease to protect her, and soon may it be said of our epoch what a statesman—an illustrious and national historian—has written of the Consulate,—"Satisfaction reigned everywhere, and whoever did not nourish in his heart the bad passions of art felt happy in the public welfare."

On concluding the discourse, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, by order of the Emperor, called on the Minister of State to inform the deputies and senators named since the last Session to come forward and take the oaths. Their names were called, they advanced to the throne, the formula was read by the Minister, and each, holding forth his right hand, said, "I swear! I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the Emperor!" The Minister of State then declared the Session opened for 1857, and invited the senators and members of the Legislative Corps to assemble on the morrow in their respective places, in order to commence their labours. Immediately after, the Emperor first, and then the Empress, retired with their respective cortège in the same order as they had entered. The sitting then closed, the assemblage separated, and a second salute of 101 guns announced to the people of Paris that the ceremony of opening the Chambers was over. The weather was beautiful, and the usual crowds were attracted to the spot to view the proceedings.

## TRANSPORTATION.\*

By the provisions of the 16 and 17 Vict., c. 99, the ancient terms of transportation were committed into shorter terms of penal servitude in England, and a large discretionary power was intrusted to the Judges. Under the new law a scale of penal servitude was established. The minimum was fixed at four years; the higher periods ranged from four to six, from six to eight, and from eight to ten years, or for life. As far as commutation is concerned, the new law embraces the whole of the periods for which sentences of transportation used to be awarded. When the colonies, with the exception of Western Australia, refused any longer to receive convicts, there were in the prisons at home about 6370 of these unhappy persons under sentence of seven and ten years' transportation, and some for even longer periods. At the same juncture sentences of seven and ten years' transportation were abolished by Act of Parliament so that it became imperative to adopt some other system by which those criminals should be punished. Formerly, or from about twenty years since, it had been the practice to commute all sentences of seven years' transportation into imprisonment in the hulks for half the period, provided the conduct of the prisoner recommended him to merciful consideration. This was a *datum*, in some degree, by which the periods of penal servitude might be regulated; it was also a rule made known to every convict on the first day he entered a prison that if he was exemplary in behaviour, a seven years' man might be released with a ticket of leave in two years, and a ten years' man in about three years. Giving due weight to these old regulations, Lord Palmerston, in 1852, being then Home Secretary, determined to relax in some measure the rule for making the convicts serve half the period; and in conformity with that determination the Act of 1853 received the sanction of the Legislature. As Western Australia, the only colony now accessible, could not receive the 6370 convicts under sentence of transportation, no alternative remained but to commute that sentence into imprisonment; and after incarceration for half the period of transportation they would have been entitled to pardon according to the ancient precedents; but, as Colonel Jebb, from whose evidence this narrative is composed, states:—"In order to provide some additional security to the public, powers were taken for granting licenses in the nature of a revocable pardon, and such licenses are the tickets of leave, of which so much has been heard. Certain restrictions were thus enforced, and a degree of control maintained during the whole period for which they had been transported, the operation of which may have restrained many from the commission of crime."

Gibraltar and Bermuda are penal settlements, under strict military discipline, the convicts labouring on Government works; but the old penal colonies in Australia were established on different principles. There, the object was to cultivate the land and increase the breed of sheep, and, in course of time, to found a new empire. That policy has succeeded. As the descendants of the first free settlers and the innocent children of the early convicts multiplied, acquired wealth, and became refined in their manners, they naturally revolted at the continued influx of the felons of England on their shores, justly apprehensive of a moral taint on society; while the working classes objected to the competition of the convicts in their labour market. They therefore prevailed on the Government to discontinue the system, and even Western Australia only consented to recognise it on condition that the convicts should be selected from the least depraved classes—a condition which has not been honourably observed on all occasions. Our Government are anxious to discover some new locality on the immense continent of New Holland, and Albert River, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, is now deemed an eligible district, it being uninhabited, except by some aborigines, and occasionally visited by nomadic tribes. Before this experiment is tried, it may be well to offer some remarks as to the best means of carrying it out, taking as our guide the experience of the early colonies formed into penal settlements.

The fundamental principle of such an establishment requires that a class of free settlers, possessed of some capital and skill, should be able to live securely, if not amicably, with convicts. Government is bound to assist both at the commencement. The free settler must be attracted by the certainty and early prospect of acquiring, if not wealth, a comfortable subsistence; and the strongest inducement to his voluntary immigration into a new country is the ownership of land. By the existing regulations of the Colonial-office, £1 per acre is charged for the freehold of the soil; and the purchaser must take a block on those terms, portions of which may not be worth 1*s.* per acre. That rule was enforced to prevent persons buying large tracts at a low rate and leaving them waste; and, though wisdom dictated this precaution, it has been found to operate badly in practice; and all the witnesses agree that the danger apprehended is imaginary. In the early settlement of New South Wales a much more liberal, and therefore a much wiser, system was adopted. Government gave the settler his land as a free gift, with food for himself, his family, and assigned servants for eighteen months, with seed-wheat for his first crop, and the loan of cattle from the Crown herds. Then a slight change appears to have been introduced—the settler receiving an acre of land for every 1*s.* 6*d.* value he imported, estimated in live or dead stock. The best convicts were assigned to capitalist settlers, while the worst were sent to public works. The old convicts were noted for cleverness, turning their hands to anything; they were soon completely reformed, and many of them became estimable characters.

In Western Australia the relation of the convicts to the settlers is thus described by the witnesses:—"The convict lives in the house of the settler as an in-door servant. His provisions are found and his room, with knives and forks, chairs and tables, and every accommodation he requires. The ticket-of-leave-man has in addition, as wages, one pound per month. This offer he is compelled to take; so that a scale of wages is fixed by law. Each man is assigned a par-

ticular district, which he is not permitted to leave without a pass from the Superintendent of Convicts; and in that district he is at liberty to seek work, and do the best he can for himself. He is obliged to report himself twice a year; but is not allowed to carry fire-arms. Independently of these restrictions he is, to all intents and purposes, a free man, except being liable to summary jurisdiction. The convict has to pay for his own passage out in proportion to the length of his sentence: a seven years' man has to pay £7 10*s.*; a ten years' man, £10; and a fifteen years' man, £15. This scale is on the face of it unjust; but Earl Grey, who enacted it, thought that the convicts should not have more money in hand than was absolutely necessary during the time of their being on ticket of leave, and they remain in that state till they have paid their passage-money. That debt acquitted, they receive their pardon. Captain Henderson, who gives these details, is asked (951) "What is the expense of sending out a wife and children to the convict?" And he answers, "The charge made against the convict is £7 10*s.* for each adult, and half that for each child." In answer to question 962, referring to the passage of a fifteen years' man, which it requires three years to pay, he says, "It goes towards the expense of his wife and family coming out; it has been allowed to count for his wife and family; they are not obliged to pay for themselves and their wife and family too. The question 963 is thus worded: 'Then he has, virtually, nothing more to pay than his own passage, whether his wife and family come out or not?' The Captain answers, 'Precisely; but if his own passage-money will not cover the whole expense he pays the balance.' There is a confusion in this evidence which we cannot reconcile. It should, however, be observed that the employer of the convict, who pays him £1 a month, deducts 8*s.* 4*d.* a month, and is responsible for it to the convict establishment to cover the passage-money. Of the conduct of these unhappy men it is gratifying to submit to our readers the following testimonial from Mr. Kennedy, the present Governor of Western Australia:—

There are now 3000 convicts scattered throughout this colony, and such is the peaceful reality prevailing, accompanied by the full exercise of the social obligations of civilised life, that a stranger travelling through the colony would never feel himself in a penal settlement, other than by the mere circumstance of meeting parties peaceably engaged in repairing the roads, or executing public works of utility; and I affirm that life and property are felt to be equally as secure as in any portion of the British Empire.

Colonel Jebb, Chairman of the present Board of Management, gave in a return to the House of Commons up to the 11th March of the last year, from which it appears that the number of convicts who have, since the passing of the 16th and 17th Vict., c. 99, received orders of license, amounts to 5162; and of these only 447 have been convicted of subsequent offences, or only about eight per cent, showing that the fears excited in many quarters from an ignorance of facts are exaggerated.

Under the new law the number of sentences for transportation has been during the last two years 315 and 325 respectively, and Western Australia could absorb from 600 to 800 annually, but it unfortunately happens that this diminished number is composed of the most desperate characters. Of course the mother country wishes to get rid of its worst criminals, and to make punishment formidable and deterrent; while the colony wishes to receive the best, and make them happy and attached to the soil. The Judges have given it as their opinion that transportation is a deterrent punishment, but Colonel Jebb has arrived at an opposite conclusion, and says that "any number of volunteers might be got at this moment from among the penal servitude men who would gladly go to any colony, if twelve or eighteen months' imprisonment were remitted;" and he considers that long periods of imprisonment and penal servitude have greater terrors than transportation.

The Lords' Committee considers that, among existing colonies, Western Australia offers the only field for the continuance of the system of transportation; and, in the event of a new convict settlement being formed, they recommend the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. They object to the rule which makes the convict pay his passage to Australia, and, in certain cases, the expense of taking out his family, as the ultimate cost falls on the colonist, who has to pay increased wages, as the convict thus recovers the charge from his employer. The Committee think it desirable to revise the provisions of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 99, by which the terms of transportation, as previously existing, were commuted for shorter terms of penal servitude in England. "It may be questioned," they observe, "whether the abridgment of the penal sentences, on condition of their being passed at home, is founded on just principles; and it is certain that this change has placed a new and unnecessary difficulty in the way of well-regulated transportation."

MADEIRA COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, January 7, the distribution of prizes took place, in presence of his Excellency the Governor, the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, Senhor M. R. De Medonça, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, James Selby, Esq., Danish Consul; Robert Bayman, Esq., her Majesty's Vice-Consul; C. Bandy, Esq.; J. Phelps, &c. The Rev. A. J. D. O'Orsey, head master, made a brief report, and the Dean then delivered an excellent address, reading a commendatory letter from Mr. Donkin, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, who had several times examined the school last winter. The Dean presented the prizes to the successful candidates. The list for the year, (including the July presentation) contains the following names:—John C. Ross, Gold Medal, second Mathematical Bible, second Wollaston's; L. A. Ribeiro, Silver Medal, first Arithmetic, first Arithmetic, first Geography, first Sir A. Alison's Prize, first Fencing, first Map Drawing; Mungo Park, 1st Latin, first Greek, first French, first Prayer-book, first Sacred Geography, third Wollaston's; W. C. Hinton, first English, first Catechism, second French, second Drawing, second History, first Wollaston Coleoptera Prize; Oliver York, first History, first Drawing; Archibald Park, second Latin, third Greek; A. C. Ross, first Elocution, first Mental Arithmetic, second Alison's History; Joseph Ross, fourth Latin, third Arithmetic, second French; C. M. A. D'O'Orsey (private), third Latin, third History, second French; H. T. Elliott, second Map-drawing, third Wollaston's; John Bandy, third Latin, second Arithmetic, Swimming; R. Ponsonby Peacock, second Greek; Gregory W. Cook, first Writing; Oliveira Davies, second Geography; Thomas Dixon, second English; L. M. D'O'Orsey, third English, and third Drawing. The following prizes were announced for next year:—The annual gold medal, Sir A. Alison's for history, the Wollaston prize for insects, and one for a classical subject by the Dean. The proceedings then terminated.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Times* comments on the fact that English newspapers contain a great deal about crimes and the treatment of criminals. The *New York Times* says:—"If we were to judge from the immense number of communications and editorials which we find in the English papers about convicts, ticket-of-leave men, prisons, penal colonies, and executions, we should be led to the inference that Great Britain was a nation of criminals." Whenever a murder or other great offence is committed in any part of England, Scotland, or Ireland, the London newspapers contain a full account of the matter. But if a murder be committed in Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, &c., it is ten to one that the people of the other States will never hear a word about it. The superficial reader of London and American newspapers is apt to infer from their contents that crime is far more prevalent in England than in America; but the conclusion is wholly erroneous. The division of this country into States is the fruitful source of many delusions. The people of the different States know very little about the local affairs of the other States, especially of those at a distance. It follows that if we were to judge from the silence of American newspapers in any particular State about crimes committed throughout the Union we should be led to the erroneous inference that criminals were very scarce indeed in the model Republic.—*New York European.*

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—AUSTRIAN COMMENT ON THE FRENCH NOTE.—The following is from the official *Gazette* of Milan:—"The article of the French official organ, in defending the union of the Principalities, thwarts the views of Austria and Great Britain, who had declared themselves in favour of a separate administration of these provinces. It is a brand of discord thrown into the League of the 15th of April, 1856, which was concluded for the common defence of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire. Austria and England are not Powers to allow themselves to be readily turned aside from their plans or to fail in their observance of treaties. It must, therefore, be believed that the question put forward by the *Moniteur* cannot be solved in accordance with its views, even should the statesmen of Turkey admit the opportuneness of what the French official organ calls for."

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.—Accounts from St. Petersburg mention the publication of the ukase for the Russian railway scheme. It agrees with the particulars already given, the only new feature being a line to the Prussian frontier at Königsberg. The capital is to be equal to forty-five millions sterling in £20 shares, the whole to be expended in ten years. The amount of the first issue is fixed at twelve millions.

\* "Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the provisions and operations of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 99, intituled, 'An Act to substitute, in certain cases, other punishment in lieu of transportation. With the minutes of evidence.'"







## T H E W A R W I T H C H I N A .



INTERIOR OF THE ANUNGHOY BOGUE FORTS, SKETCHED AFTER THEIR DEMOLITION BY THE "NANKIN" AND THE "CALCUTTA."

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

(From a Correspondent.)

My last letter left me just as the forts at the mouth of the Canton River were being taken. These forts, generally known as the Bocca Tigris, or Bagues, were destroyed in detail, with scarcely any loss on our side—one man or boy killed and three wounded. On the side of the Chinese there was considerable loss, the Mandarins having taken the precaution to remove all the boats from the Wang Tong Island forts, so that when our boats' crews landed the Chinamen had to swim for it. Many of the drowning wretches were picked up by our boats.

Perhaps you remember my mentioning the capture of the Barrier Forts. These are built on the main branch of the Canton River, about six miles below the city. After their first capture, having disabled the guns by spiking or beating the trunnions off, we gave up possession, not caring to have the trouble of occupation. The Chinese, construing our desertion of the place into a defeat or acknowledged weakness, immediately reoccupied their stronghold, and the very night of the mail going down from Canton to Hong-Kong commenced offensive operations by firing into the steamer. Fortunately the shot took effect in the side of the ship without destroying life. This insult, or rather attack, on a defenceless steamer would have been punished by us had not the Chinese by their infatuation brought a fresh enemy into the field, who took the

work out of our hands. It appears that the Captain of the American corvette *Portsmouth*, on his way to Canton in his gig, whilst passing these forts was fired upon without provocation, and had a narrow escape of his life. The next day a man belonging to the Americans was killed whilst sounding off the same place. These repeated insults could not be borne; the two corvettes, *Portsmouth* and *Levant*, accordingly proceeded to attack the forts; and, after several days' heavy work, with the loss of five or six men, effectually destroyed the whole of the batteries in that part of the river. The Governor-General of the Two Kwang would offer no apology to the American authorities. "He had warned them," he said, "some days before to leave the neighbourhood, and clear out their ships from the river; their delay, and that only, was the cause of their disaster."

Meanwhile the English Admiral at Canton had been employed in effectually destroying the forts at the head of the Blenheim Passage. These forts are commonly termed Shaming Forts, and after being once captured had been reoccupied by the Chinese. The guns had been bored afresh, and the trunnions braced on by hoops of iron passing over and underneath the gun, so that much annoyance had been given to our ships moored in the neighbourhood. The forts were taken a second time, however, and on this occasion completely dismantled and left a heap of ruins.

Various proclamations and counter notices have been issued by the Chinese and English authorities. The former insist upon the concessions of Sir G. Bonham in 1849 as final and conclusive: he waived

the right of entering the city for the time being. But Viceroy Yeh will have it the privilege was relinquished finally and absolutely—a version entirely opposed by our present Governor, Sir J. Bowring. So that it amounts to this:—In 1842 a treaty was signed by both empires, by which it was agreed admission into the towns at five ports should be allowed to foreigners after certain preliminaries had been faithfully attended to. This permission was given in each case except at Canton. To enforce the treaty rights Sir John Davis, in 1847, assumed a threatening attitude, destroyed the forts on the river, and menaced the city. By the interference of Keying, the then Governor-General, further advances were delayed for two years. At the expiration of this time Sir G. Bonham again insisted on the fulfilment of the treaty; but, in consequence of the peaceable spirit prevalent at home, and the actual unimportance of the privilege, provided trade was carried on with no interruption, the subject was again dropped.

But now comes the time for the revision of our treaty. In 1854 Sir J. Bowring had proceeded to the Pei-ho to seek an interview with the head authorities as a preparatory step before renewing and reconstructing our articles of peace. He was, however, politely dismissed and bowed out without effecting anything. Since that period nothing has been done, our officials have been treated with marked disrespect, our communications altogether neglected, and the insolence of the populace and officers has become insupportable. This infraction of the treaty, therefore, has given us an excellent opportunity for reasserting our





## T H E W A R W I T H C H I N A .



MR. CONSUL PARKES BIDDING ADIEU TO THE OLD CO-HONG MANDARINS.

old and undoubted privileges; and nobly has the Admiral exerted himself to bring about so necessary an end. After the destruction of the Shaming Forts nothing occurred till the recapture of the French Folly, a strong fort about a mile below the Factories, which was accomplished with the loss of one man, shot through by a rocket arrow.

So that now we are in possession of all the forts, and have shown the Chinese that at any moment we could lay the city itself in ruins. Still the obstinacy of the Chinese will not allow them to yield, and until we receive orders from home things will probably remain as they are. Are we to have another Chinese war? If so, let us at any rate this time see we carry out our undoubted rights effectually and completely, to avoid future difficulties; let us teach these impracticable people a lesson they will not fail to respect and to remember.

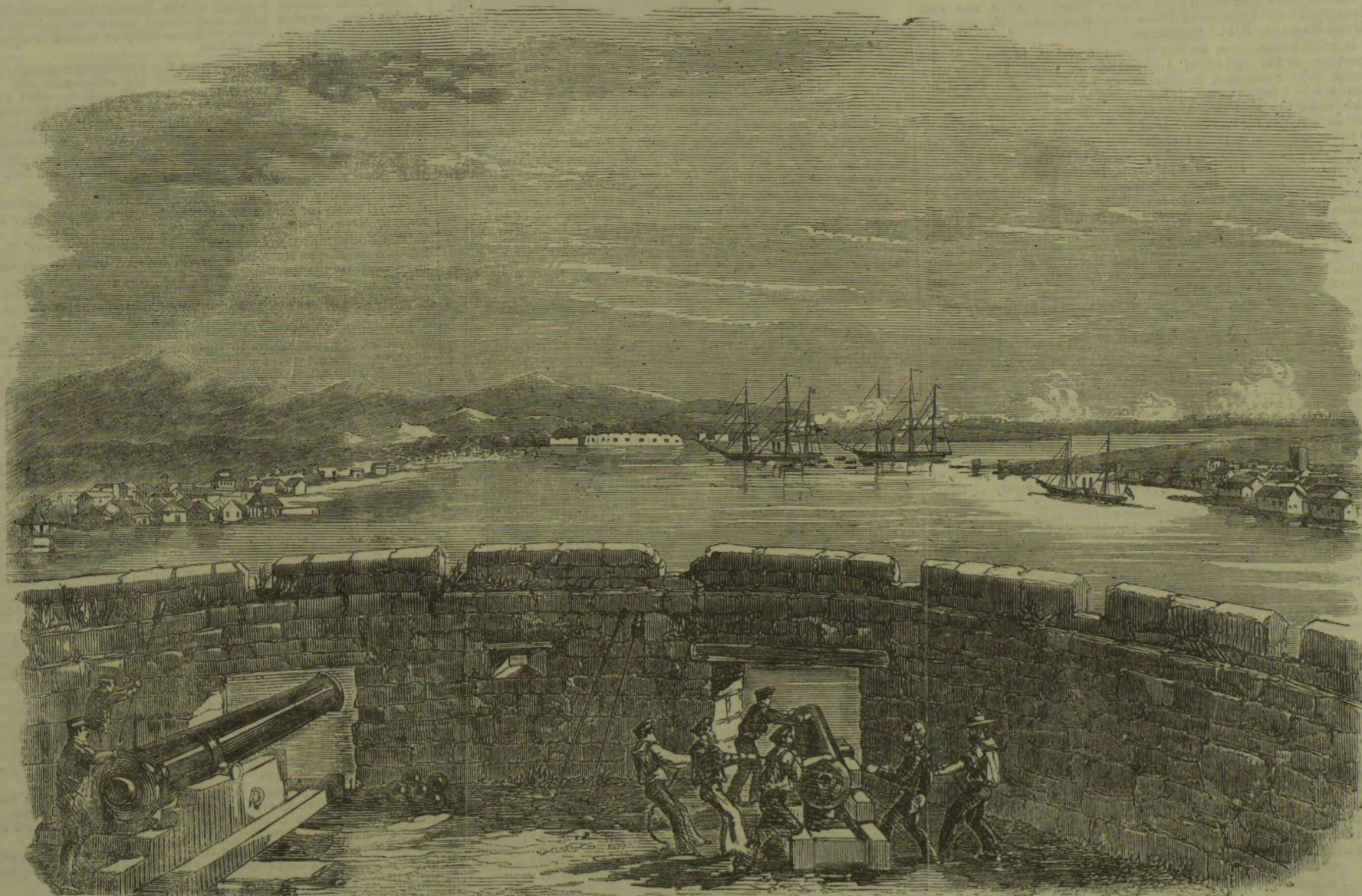
Meantime, enjoying the delightful miasma of this wretched river, and the chance of losing my head any day for the 100 dollars offered for it, I am, yours faithfully,  
December 14, 1856.

(From another Correspondent.)

It is quite amusing to see how readily our ships of war pitch upon fleets of pirates. They may be rebels, but our authorities say that, as they are caught pilfering or plundering sometimes, we can only rank them as pirates. If any one looked into China streets or any of the houses in the neighbourhood of our guards would they not say robbery had been committed? Every house has been broken into and ransacked by our soldiers, sailors, or marines. Even the foreign

residences have not passed scathless. The men are not contented with searching for liquor, but even the desks and drawers are forced open. Are our men not as much pirates as the Chinese that we take upon ourselves to destroy, merely from the negligence of our officials in making themselves thoroughly conversant with what takes place in the country?

But, with all this, we have a fine set of men here, both among the naval and military as well as in the diplomatic department. Few men could surpass Mr. Consul Parkes in intelligence and activity and a thorough knowledge of the Chinese character. Every one has full confidence in the Admiral; and his coadjutors, Captains Hall, Cochrane, Bate, &c., are the right men in the right place. However, as I am not writing an Admiralty despatch, all





the deserving ones will no doubt get full mention in the proper quarter. If the Chinese would only show more determination there would be more among our officers who would distinguish themselves; but at present the defensive is the order of the day. The only aggressive acts of the Chinese arise from the ferocious proclamation of Yeh, offering rewards for our heads. The people seem to take little notice of this; but the soldiers, when they find an opportunity, are only too ready to seek the reward. One poor marine, who landed from the Macao fort at a village near, was waylaid and beheaded. He had frequently been there before buying vegetables, &c.; the soldiers at last saw their chance, and killed him, taking away nothing but his head. The Admiral lost no time in burning the place to the ground,—a striking lesson that will not soon be forgotten. Some of the villagers assisted the soldiers. I went down with the party that burned the village. Yesterday a negro sailor was very nearly decapitated. He was quietly among a lot of Chinese posting a placard regarding the departure of a steamer. A few soldiers stole quietly up, and one began to cut the sailor's head off, but he escaped, seriously wounded. Within four hours after the attempted assassination the two large Government custom-houses near where the affair occurred, and which were likely to be the harbouring-places for the soldiers, were level, roofless ruins. About a hundred prisoners were taken. Most of them were released, but half a dozen who were recognised by the negro are detained. The man that cut at him got his tail cut off, and had three dozen this morning. The others were let off. The Jack-tars under Captains Hall and Cochrane, and some of the Royal Artillery under Captain Rottan, made short work of the official residences. They are getting quite expert at the art of destruction. A melancholy accident happened the other day when some houses were being pulled down, "for the safety of our position." Poor Cowper, of the Engineers, was crushed under the ruins of one that fell unexpectedly. The accident was fatal to him. He is a great loss, both as an officer and a fine, gay-hearted companion.

Every day the aspect of affairs grows more serious, and many begin to think that the Admiral will have to hold his position until reinforcements arrive—the capture of the city being necessary to bring about a satisfactory conclusion. It would certainly simplify matters greatly; for if we had all in our possession there need be no negotiations that would likely be troublesome, as to the indemnification to people for losses sustained. No doubt our position in future would be far more satisfactory if we gained the simple concession justly demanded, by force of arms, than by either diplomacy on our part or admission on that of the Chinese. There is no apparent hope for the Tartar Government maintaining itself on its present tottering throne. The great Chinese empire must be broken up. Seven years of partially successful revolution; innumerable petty revolts, extending in some provinces almost to anarchy; famine upon famine, trade ruined, pestilence in some places, locusts as a plague in others;—all these, together with an impoverished treasury, vagabond, half-paid troops, and incapable officers, must work a speedy downfall, irrespective of foreign invasion. The English hold the Canton river, one of the greatest highways of commerce in the empire. The Americans continue unsuccessfully to negotiate for peace after they rushed rashly into war. The French have a large force destined to play no small part in the current history of China: that force may soon be here. Yet, with all these difficulties hanging over the future destiny of the empire, Yeh obstinately adheres to his own positive hatred of foreigners, stops all the means of trading with them, makes it a punishable offence, and tries, by bespattering the walls with repeated inflammatory placards, to drive the people into fury against us. He may have written to the Emperor in a different strain, declaring his inability to resist; but such a course is improbable. It is more likely that he sends flaming accounts of grand victories, and can now boast of having resisted a siege from the English forces for two months, and defeated the Americans at the same time!

The Sketches sent, via Southampton, are a view of the inside of the Dutch Folly and the leave-taking of the Consul. The Folly is in beautiful order, everything in its proper place; great credit is due to the two lieutenants in command. The blue-jackets have adorned it with some frescoes of their own designing. One represents a T. P. Cooke-looking sailor pointing to the city, with the legend attached, "This way to the breach;" and another direction points out "The way to honour and glory." A Chinese prisoner inside, who was taken at the Bogue, and retained to be cured by the doctor, his leg having had to be amputated, has made great friends with his kind but rather rough nurses in the Folly.

The other Sketch is of the leave-taking of the Consul, and a deputation of the old security merchants, Howqua, Mowqua, Kingqua, &c. Since the sketch was made, the Chinese seem to have discovered the intuity of bringing the matter to a close by negotiations, and that the Admiral is determined to be as obstinate in his firmness as the Chinese Commissioner is firm in his obstinacy.

### LITERATURE.

ADULTERATIONS DETECTED; OR, PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF FRAUDS IN FOOD AND MEDICINE. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Longmans.

It is quite unnecessary, on the present occasion, to speak of the importance of the subject of Adulteration of Food. This has been already fully recognised in the labour bestowed upon the widespread evil by a Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, which, under the able presidency of Mr. Scholefield, zealously prosecuted its inquiries for two Sessions of Parliament; the result of which has been to confirm, in every instance, the laborious researches of Dr. Hassall, who has made this peculiar branch of the usefully scientific peculiarly his own. Dr. Hassall tells us, in the preface to the excellent work now before us, that, in publishing the present treatise, and thus supplying a public want, he is realising a suggestion for the suppression of adulteration which he made in his evidence before the Select Committee, "namely, that a cheap treatise on Adulteration should be published, which should be illustrated with woodcuts showing the microscopical appearances and structure of the different articles, both genuine and adulterated, and containing plain directions for the discovery of adulterations."

The chief purpose of the present work, then, is to furnish plain instructions, microscopical and chemical, embodying the results of extended practice and experience, for the discovery of adulterations in food and medicine.

To accomplish this object effectually, our author has described in a concise yet clear manner the adulterations to which each particular article is subjected. The treatise is therefore not limited to a mere description of the methods by which adulteration may be discovered, but it contains much information in relation to adulteration in general.

The best method of putting a stop to adulteration is, has Dr. Hassall very properly states, to destroy the security attending the practice of it. The first step necessary for the accomplishment of this object is to supply the means requisite for the discovery of adulteration.

The happy application of the microscope to the subject of adulteration, so meritoriously originated by Dr. Hassall, has furnished the means of detecting a host of adulterations, the discovery of which had before, for the most part, been considered to be impossible; but still practical explanations and details are required to enable others to employ the instrument with advantage for that purpose; and the same remark applies to chemistry. Such necessary details and explanations will be found in the pages of this work; and, through its instrumentality, the many hundreds of microscopists and chemists scattered over all parts of the country, must be induced to apply themselves to the discovery of adulterations in articles of food and medicine. Should this anticipation be realised, as we do not doubt it will, a heavy blow and great discouragement will be inflicted upon all adulterators; for the security in which their proceedings were formerly conducted will be for ever destroyed.

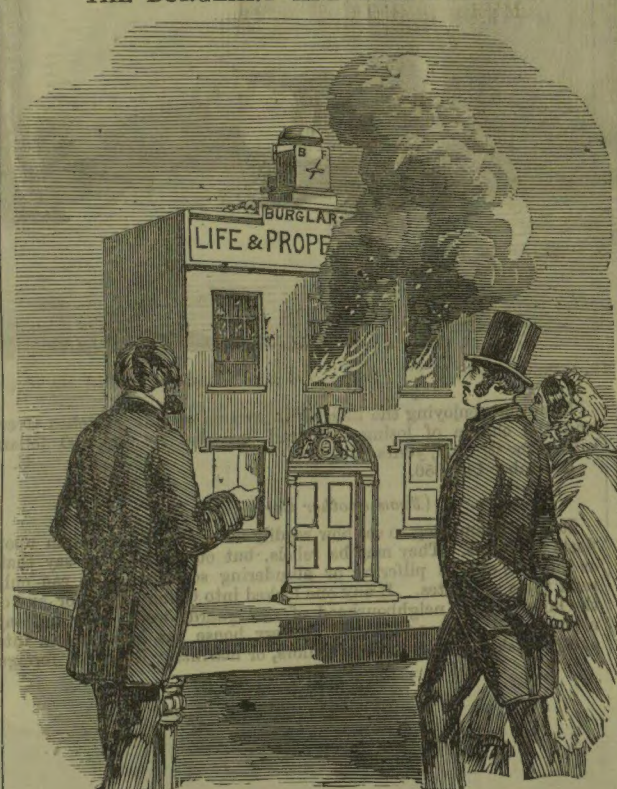
One especial merit apparent on the most cursory inspection of Dr. Hassall's book, is the care which he has bestowed on the illustrations. The volume contains no less than 225 beautifully-executed woodcuts, drawn from the objects as they appeared under the microscope. This of itself imparts the greatest value for the purposes of comparison, and must prove of the utmost service to the student in his researches. The book is well got up, and is published at a price which places it within the reach of every one interested in the most important question of adulteration of food and medicine.

### A TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO BANKERS AND BANKING.

By JAMES GRANT, Esq., Barrister at Law. Butterworths. It is an old and wise remark that the laws of commerce ought to be as simple as commerce itself; but the doctrine thus wisely taught is constantly violated in practice. The chambers of the lawyer are an indispensable appendage to the counting-house of the merchant; and yet, after the exercise of the most vigilant care, suits arising out of matters of trade are brought before the Courts in every term. Attorneys are embarrassed in counselling their clients, barristers fight each other with conflicting authorities, and judges arrive at opposite conclusions. The latest efforts at legislation have proved as unsatisfactory as those of olden times; and we have witnessed in the case of the Royal British Bank the difficulty of interpreting certain clauses in the 7th and 8th Victoria—the first statute enabling joint-stock companies to be made bankrupt—with the spirit of the Winding-Up Act. In the case of the Hemel Hempstead Bank it is doubtful whether the fact of Mr. Smith, the surviving partner, having carried on the business of the bank after the death of the late Mr. W. F. Whittingstall, who was a partner in the bank till his decease, constitutes a continuation of the partnership, and this doubt raises a conflict between the assignees and the trustees of the deceased. The recently-decided case of Kingsford v. Merry, having set aside the validity of all mercantile usage in the case of Dock Warrants, is another illustration of the glorious certain uncertainty of the law.

These facts alone show how greatly it is to be desired that a compendious treatise on the "Law of Bankers and Banking" should be placed in the hands of the profession—we say the profession, for we are no advocates of "every man his own lawyer," or of "every man his own physician." Mr. Grant's book is judiciously classified in sections, contains a table of all the cases cited, and a copious index—arrangements indispensable to a work of reference. Labours of this kind are eminently useful, as they bring within a small compass what is scattered over huge volumes, and, for a single subject, have all the merits of codification. The general reader will be the better able to appreciate such condensing processes when he is reminded that our statutes are spread over forty bulky volumes, of which some five-and-thirty contain obsolete or wholly worthless print, while the entire collection is made up of more than one million enactments. Out of this incongruous mass existing recognised law must be extracted, and we, therefore, cease to wonder that even veteran practitioners are occasionally at fault. Those who undertake the task of simplifying and classifying any department are entitled to every encouragement, for their Herculean labour demands on their part high mental courage to commence their perilous undertaking, and indomitable perseverance to bring it to completion. Mr. Grant has bestowed great pains on his book, as proved by the marginal references, and we deem it worthy of every acceptance.

### THE BURGLARY AND FIRE ALARM.

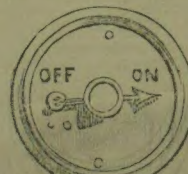


MODEL OF A BURGLARY AND FIRE ALARM.

AMONGST the various ingenious applications of the power of electricity which have marked the progress of science in our days, that in the Burglary and Fire Alarm, recently patented, deserves especial notice, and is likely to be extremely useful. Under this invention, by means of a concealed battery, and wires in various parts of a house, instant notice is given by the alarm-bell of any attempt to open a door or window externally, or even of the passage of an intruder's footsteps up the stairs or over the floor, and of any tampering with any lock or safe to which it may be applied. The alarm may be fixed inside the house, as in a bedroom, or outside on the roof—in which case, being of sufficient power, it will alarm a whole neighbourhood. The system being once laid down in a house is brought into operation, or turned off, at the option of the master of the premises, by simply turning the hand of the register kept for the



ALARM INDICATOR.



ALARM REGULATOR.



ELECTRIC BATTERY.

purpose, and which could be affixed in the wall. This new contrivance will be equally a protection against fire, as the exhibition of any amount of heat beyond a certain point will immediately set the alarm off, and the hand upon the dial will at once indicate whether the danger is from "fire" or "burglary." Applied to ships' holds this machine will be of the utmost service as an indicator of excessive heat tending to spontaneous combustion. This ingenious machine, which is about being brought out under a company, is shown in operation by means of models (as shown in our engraving) and also on the premises themselves, 25, Poultry, where we the other day witnessed its operation, and were much gratified with the result. The best of the invention is that, besides its simplicity and the utter impossibility of tampering with it, it is very inexpensive. It may be laid down for £10, and kept in operation, by contract, for a few shillings a year. We understand that Messrs. Rothschild have already adopted it at their premises in the City.

### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia with the Princess Cecile of Baden, is to take place at St. Petersburg in March.

An additional bond is about to connect Count de Morny with Russia. He is on the eve of purchasing, in the name of his wife, a seigniorial estate belonging to the Sevlosky family, situated about twelve miles from St. Petersburg. In addition to 2500 peasants, it possesses large hothouses and extensive orange groves.

The French Emperor and Empress on Sunday received several foreigners of distinction, who were presented to their Majesties by the English and Spanish Ambassadors, the Belgian, Prussian, American, and Dutch Ministers, and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires.

The Princess of Prussia left Berlin by railway in the morning of the 12th inst. for Weimar. Near the station of Hosen the train ran off the rails; but, though several waggons were greatly damaged, neither the Princess nor any other person in the train was injured.

Lord Brougham left town on Tuesday last for his seat near Cannes, in the south of France, where he proposes to remain until after the Easter recess. His Lordship is in excellent health, and is only anxious to avoid the cold winds of this and the following month.

The last advices from St. Petersburg mention that it will be the commencement of April before the Emperor Alexander sets out on his journey to Nice, and either on his way thither or on his return thence the Emperor will pay a visit to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

The Prefect of the Seine has received from Queen Victoria, as a souvenir of the cordial reception given to her Majesty and Prince Albert by the city of Paris, marble busts of herself and of the Prince, executed by M. Marochetti. They have been placed in the Salon Victoria at the Hôtel de Ville.

There is just now a deadly feud between the Lord Chamberlain, as Director of the Viennese Court theatres, on the one side, and the danseuses of the opera and the public on the other. An order has been issued by Count Lamskorowski, the functionary in question, that the ladies in question shall in future wear "inexpressibles," and they protest that they cannot dance in them.

The Marquis of Londonderry has promised to preside at the anniversary Festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 17th of March next.

Count Kisseleff, who had left Nice on his way back to Paris and had got as far as Marseilles, has been summoned back to Nice, where he is to occupy the post near the Empress-Mother which has become vacant by the departure of Baron Von Meyendorff for St. Petersburg.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* alleges that the Grand Duke Constantine declines to go to London so long as Sir Robert Peel remains a Lord of the Admiralty.

The Spanish Ministers have resolved on recommending to the Queen an amnesty for all the Carlists concerned in the insurrection of 1854.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien has been appointed to the First Commissionership of the Irish Encumbered Estates Court, in place of Baron Richards. This appointment will create a vacancy in the representation of the city of Limerick, and in the office of Second Serjeant in Ireland.

The King of Bavaria arrived at Florence on the 11th instant, coming from Bologna, and the Archduke Maximilian d'Este arrived the same day at Verona, coming from Venice.

The Grand Duchess Olga is expected at Nice on the 25th inst., and the Grand Duke Constantine on the 27th.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that Sir Henry Bulwer is about to proceed to Syria.

The Duke of Modena is dangerously ill. His Highness has no children, and his next heir is the Emperor of Austria. In case of death, therefore, the Duchy of Modena would become an Austrian province.

Mr. Monsell, President of the Board of Health, was re-elected for Limerick on Tuesday last, without opposition.

The Duchess of Parma conferred several decorations of the Order of St. Louis and of the Constantinian Order of St. George on the chief officers of the Austrian battalion.

The Austrian General who had the command of the troops in Bologna is dead. The immediate cause of his death was his eating a hundred oysters of the largest size at a sitting.

A lodging has been taken in Piccadilly for Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador.

M. Rossoni, Archbishop of Acerenza and Matera, has exhibited signs of insanity since the attempt upon his life by a priest.

Mr. Henry James Ross has been appointed Chief Justice of St. Christopher and Nevis.

The Porte has addressed a memorandum to the representatives of the foreign Powers relative to the suppression of the circulation of Austrian copper coins, and the substitution of native ones in their stead.

At a dinner, on Saturday last, at the London Tavern, given by gentlemen connected with the colony of Western Australia, Captain Fitzgerald, the late Governor, was presented with a testimonial.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer has arrived in Cape Town, on her way to the Mauritius and Madagascar.

The Abbé Chatel, founder of the French Evangelical Church, died at Paris, last week, in the sixty-second year of his age. In the last years of his life he was reduced to the necessity of earning a subsistence by giving lessons to young children.

The *Elberfeld Gazette* confirms the intelligence already given, that General Gortschakoff had tendered his resignation, the reason assigned by him being the state of his health. It is added that the General intends to visit Germany as soon as it shall have been accepted.

Mr. Hugh Henwood Alexander Bain and Mr. Charles Alexander have been appointed Members of the Legislative Council of Grenada.

The *New Prussian Gazette* announces positively that the Conference on the Neuchâtel affair will be held in Paris, and that Count Hatzfeldt is to represent Prussia.

Last Saturday afternoon the Hunterian oration was delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, in the presence of a large number of fellows, by Mr. F. Wormald, Bedford-row.

The Fothergillian gold medal of the Medical Society of London has been awarded to Mr. Edwin Canton, for an "Essay on the Injuries and Diseases of the Spine."

The negotiations of Hanover with the Holy See for the re-establishment of the Bishopric of Osnaburg have terminated successfully.

M. Planché has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Exhibition of Art-Treasures to superintend the arrangement of armour and arms.

Duprez, the finest operatic tenor vocalist that the modern stage has seen, and who retired a few years ago from loss of voice, has made his re-appearance as a barytone, and with his daughter and Madame Viardot, has been singing at a grand concert in Paris.

In the Surrey Gardens Hall, on Sunday last, Mr. Spurgeon was obliged from indisposition to terminate his discourse abruptly.

Marshal Randon, the Governor of Algeria, is on his way to Paris upon business "relative to his command." This is an elastic expression which may or may not mean that he is to hand over his command to another Marshal.

The Lords of the Treasury have appointed the Hon. Edmund Phipps to be Chief Commissioner, and Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., to be Assistant Commissioner, for the sale of encumbered estates in the West Indies.

The Imperial Lieutenant of the Venetian provinces has issued a notice announcing that the contingent for the army to be this year furnished by those provinces is fixed at 6982 men, the total number required for the whole empire being 103,115.

The sixth annual public meeting of the Association for promoting the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge will take place at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday next, the 25th; Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., in the chair. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Herbert Ingram, M.P., Serjeant Parry, &c.

Accounts from St. Petersburg up to the 7th instant give a very melancholy picture of the continued general distress and want, bordering upon positive famine, existing throughout the Grand Duchy of Finland.

An official organ of the episcopacy is about to appear in Vienna, with the title of *Catholic Archives*; it will contain all the edicts issued by the bishops to the clergy.

A prize of £300 has been offered by a gentleman, lately a member of the Bengal Civil Service, for the best treatise on one of the six systems of ancient Hindoo philosophy—the *Vedantia*. The treatise is to be written in German or French.

The Code Napoleon has been adopted in Greece. The *Moniteur Grec* has commenced the publication of its text, and the entire reproduction will be equivalent to a promulgation.







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